

# THE KANSAS FARMER

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## Premium Essay.

### ON THE ORIGIN, BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF BERKSHIRE SWINE.

BY HON. A. B. ALLEN.

The following is a premium Essay sent out by the American Berkshire Association. We are indebted to Hon. A. M. Garland, Springfield, Illinois, Secretary of the Association for a copy.

[CONTINUED.]

**Rest After Nursing.**—The sow should have at least four weeks rest after nursing her pigs, in order to recruit and gain strength before being put to the boar again. The period of gestation is sixteen weeks. Allow six for nursing, which is enough for strong, healthy pigs, and four weeks for rest, these make up a half a year. By adopting this method we get two litters per annum, which followed up year after year, is sufficiently exhausting the powers of the most vigorous females.

**Eating Her Pigs.**—Fed and treated as suggested above, out of hundreds of breeding sows I have kept, I never knew one to eat, or offer to eat, her pigs. If a tendency of this kind appears it shows an unhealthy appetite; and in addition to her other food, she ought to be immediately supplied with some fresh fish or butcher's offal to allay this inordinate craving for flesh. During this time she must be closely watched and prevented approaching her mouth to her offspring.

**Abortion.**—I do not recollect in all my breeding ever having but one case, and that came from a sow being sadly worried in a fight when pregnant. She was entirely cured by a two months' rest before allowing her to take the boar again. Being young and vigorous, her womb got sufficiently strengthened at the end of this time, and she ever afterwards bred regularly, producing good offspring. If so much rest does not prove sufficient for others, I would recommend a longer one, even four to six months, or more, as the case may require. I have heard that hemp seed mixed with the other food is a preventive to abortion in all kinds of domestic animals; but not having occasion to try it, I can say nothing of this from my own experience.

**Best Age for Breeding.**—My experience is that both male and female generally produce their best offspring at 2 to 5 years of age. There are instances, however, of their doing both younger and older. I should consider anything over 7 to 10 years old as quite risky in a breed so precocious and of such early maturity as the Improved Berkshire. I have heard, however, of a boar breeding well till he had attained the age of 20 years; but, it is not probable that a sow would prove a good breeder beyond half this age. Still, much depends on feed and treatment in keeping up vigor and promoting longevity.

### HOW BEST TO BREED PIGS, THEIR FOOD AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

**Age of Parents.**—Other things being equal, those obtained from parents 2 to 5 years old are generally the largest and most vigorous, and from such I prefer to select for breeding.

**Time of Birth.**—If the climate where bred will safely admit of it, pigs ought to be dropped as early as March or April. By coming thus early, those destined for fattening, if continuously well fed, will be large enough for slaughter the following December or January, which is usually the best time for marketing. If born much later, it may be necessary to winter them over for another year, which lessens the profits of rearing considerably. Those reserved for keeping up the stock, coming thus early, will get so good a growth at one year as to breed them, advantageously.

**Treatment while Nursing.**—For this, "Extra Feed for Pigs."

**Feeding.**—Do this for the first few weeks after weaning, five or six times per day. This keeps them from an empty stomach or over-gorging, both alike pernicious. See that they eat up their food each time before being again fed. After attaining three months age, they need not be fed oftener than three times per day, but this should be regularly done morning, noon, and night.

**Kinds of Food.**—The best food I have found for pigs for a few weeks after weaning, is as much cow's milk or whey as they will drink. Into this stir more or less, as required, of finely ground provender slightly salted, composed of six parts of oats, two of corn, and one of flax seed. If the latter is not at hand, substitute oil or cotton seed meal. If milk or whey are not to be had, use pure, fresh water. If all could be cooked, so much the better.

When more convenient or economical, other food may be substituted for the above, such as peas, bean or barley meal, and unbolting wheat,

rye or buckwheat flour. Shorts and bran I have found are apt to scour them at this time, especially if uncooked. The same remark will apply to vegetables, apples, and other fruit, which if fed at all, should be first steamed or boiled, and then mixed with meal. Brewers' grains and malt combs are recommended, but never having tried them for very young pigs, I cannot speak of their suitability from my own experience. They are good for older animals.

Other kinds of food assist in producing a rapid growth of the pig, as offal from hotel tables, fisheries, slaughter houses, etc., but as few can avail themselves of these, I speak more particularly of such as is produced on the farm. Being an omnivorous animal, it does not matter so much as to the kind of food given, except when put up for fattening—then it must be grain or meal of some sort entirely—provided it keeps the pig in a healthy, thriving condition. Care must be had during growth to neither stuff nor scimp, both being alike injurious.

**Treatment of Pigs Destined for Breeding.**—In warm weather, let them run in a grass pasture, if to be had, with pure running water and plenty of shade. In cold or stormy weather, provide yards with a dry soil and Southern exposure, with comfortable pens or sheds, well littered, under which they can retire at will. Cold night air is pernicious to young pigs, and is liable to give them swollen throats, which sometimes prove fatal. Those of nearly the same age should be kept together, and not so many as to endanger any being overlaid and smothered. When kept in pens or yards, supply them with chunks of decayed wood, charcoal, etc., as described for the boar.

**Purging or Scouring.**—Young pigs are apt to scour when fed on too loose food. The best remedy I found for this, was to shut them up in a covered pen, with a plank floor, and feed entirely with well dried oats, or corn. Sometimes I give in addition, a little boiled flax seed or oil meal, mixed in their drink.

**Treatment for Pigs Selected for Fattening.**—Careful experiments have proved that time is economized, and that pork can be most cheaply produced, by pushing pigs forward as rapidly as possible, from the time of their birth to that of their slaughter, giving them regularly, at least thrice per day, all the most suitable food for this purpose which they will eat up clean, and digest. The last three weeks or so, finish off with Indian meal pudding, or whole corn, with pure, fresh water for drink. Old corn, or well ripened and dry of the season's growth, is best. This makes the sweetest and most solid pork of anything I have tried. Some contend that roots and pumpkins have so great a proportion of water in them, that if fed with the whole corn or meal, they tend to an increased appetite, keep the bowels in better order, and lessen the quantity of water a fattening animal would otherwise drink. They add also, that this combined feed lessens the cost of fattening, and makes as sweet and solid meat as corn alone. I cannot vouch for this method, never having followed it; but if I did, I should use the sugar beet in preference to other roots, and the winter squash in preference to pumpkins, for I think they are best fitted for this purpose.

**Frozen Food.**—It is dangerous to feed this at any age or under any conditions, as it causes indigestion, colic, casting of the inwards, and other ailments. It is better not to give even cold food in the winter; warmed, and, above all, well cooked, the animals consume less and thrive faster on it. With a large herd, and convenient fixtures, it is doubtless economical to feed cooked food almost entirely.

### SEPARATION OF THE SEXES.

The Berkshire pig is precocious, and the different sexes ought to be separated by, or before attaining four months age, otherwise they might breed together. It is better, also, after this, to keep the boars apart, or they will be constantly riding or worrying each other, which sometimes injures them for future breeding.

### PREFERENCE OF DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS.

Pigs of the same litter, particularly if a large one, will differ somewhat in size, points, shades of colors and flecking of white or buff. From these every one can make choice for his breeding stock, such as most please his fancy, and thus establish, in process of time, his own family characteristics of the Berkshire. Some will prefer plum, slate, or black for the main color, accompanied by the shortest head, body and legs, with fullest jowls; while others will choose a longer head, and more rangy body

and legs, with thinner jowls, etc.; yet, with all these different characteristics: the purity of blood and general resemblance of the Berkshire breed will still remain fixed and permanent in each of these families.

### GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

Having said so much on the particular management of both sexes, old and young, of Berkshire swine, there remains little to add in a general way—for the whole thing can be summed up in the following few words: After selecting a fine, healthy, vigorous breeding stock, provide comfortable accommodations for it; feed and water regularly and judiciously; secure proper ventilation when confined to pens; keep the animals and all the premises within and without scrupulously clean; and give sufficient exercise in the open air, or dry, sunny ground, every day that the weather permits. Thus managed, stock will breed well and remain almost perfectly healthy. I kept a large herd of full grown Berkshire swine for years, producing during this time hundreds of offspring, and I recollect no disease of consequence, except two or three cases of affection of the kidneys, and these were in sows I had purchased from a distant piggery. I am persuaded that with proper feed, and strict attention to sanitary measures, not only swine, but all other domestic animals, may be kept nearly free from disease, unless exposed to some contagion brought in from a distant quarter.

### GREAT ADVANTAGE IN KEEPING UP THE BERKSHIRE BREED OF SWINE, AS PERFECTED LONG SINCE IN ENGLAND.

There is a growing taste on the part of the American people, coinciding with that which has been cultivated a long time in Europe, for tender, juicy, well marbled, smoked hams, shoulders, and side pieces, in preference to very fat, salt pork. This should be encouraged, as the former are not only the more palatable to persons in general, but are unquestionably the most healthy food. Considering these facts, the Berkshire, above all others, should be the favorite swine among us; and we ought to take all possible pains in breeding, rearing and fattening them in such a manner as to make a superior quality of smoked meat, not only for the home, but also for the foreign market.

Improved methods of curing and packing should likewise be adopted, so as to enable us to get as high a price in the English market as the best Irish bacon commands. This I find often quoted 20 to 30 per cent. above American.

Indian corn, which in the United States grows in such abundance, is undoubtedly superior to anything which can be produced in Ireland, for making the best quality of fat pork; but I have heard this questioned as to hams and bacon. Some feeders contend that fine, mealy potatoes, cooked and mixed with barley, oats, peas or beans, or several of these, fed together, will produce a superior quality of bacon. This is a matter worth enquiring into, and I would suggest an earnest consideration of it on the part of our feeders, and of those engaged also in bacon curing and packing. The Irish have one advantage over the Americans, in the English market; and that is in being so much nearer to it, they can cure their bacon and offer it on sale in a fresher and milder state than we are able to at present. If we should, on trial hereafter find that it can be sent forward at a profit, in refrigerators, kept down to a low and even temperature, we could then probably obtain as high prices in the English market as do the Irish, and thus add another desirable item to the exports of America.

Written Expressly for the Kansas Farmer.  
KANSAS AND TEXAS.

### Their Relative Advantages.

Arriving in Texas during the last days of March 1876, and after sojourning two months, studying the peculiar characteristics of the soil, climate, and I may add the people, (for soil and climate have much to do with the character of a people), I have thought that a review of the relative advantages of these two States might prove interesting to your readers and possibly by throwing out some hints, others may be led to investigate facts, trace causes from admitted effects or existing facts, thus correcting evils and promoting progress.

There are few who court criticism, we do not care to have our faults exposed. We rejoice to have our virtues lauded. To be praised is one thing, we smile, we feel good, we are amiable. Let censure take its place and how quick the sunshine of our faces will vanish and dark threatening mogy clouds will appear.

We may say of ourselves what we will not permit others to say of us. A denison of Texas or Kansas will berate his State and county in no measured terms but let some outsider repeat the facts and he is denounced as a slanderer. "If you love me keep my commandments" and one is don't tell the facts about my country unless it be in praise. If thou canst not speak well of thy neighbor, be silent, is a good rule; but in writing about the relative merits of an agricultural country, its climate, the adaptability to the growth of the cereals, the rearing of stock, etc., etc., it is better that the truth be spoken, even at the risk of offending.

Texas has a high reputation as a stock raising country. Thousands dream of wealth by establishing a stock ranch in Texas, and often awake to a realization of the truth of the couplet.

"I dreamed and thought that life was beauty,  
I awoke, and found: that life was duty."

Texas and Kansas are very much alike and yet very unlike.

Both are courting immigration and the attention of the denisons of the older States and Europe are more especially directed to these two States, as "the promised land" to them and their children, and there is no doubt that there are thousands now living in the Atlantic States, who, thrown out of employment by the contraction policy of the government, might, by migrating to either of these States find cheap homes and a prosperous future.

New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, can now spare many hundred thousand industrious and intelligent emigrants to the States of cheap and pleasant homes and thus perhaps secure the only blessings of the panic of 1873.

The question now is with thousands of the skilled artisans of the older States, where can we go? What can we do? Bread and meat for our wives and children we must have. To these we say migrate to either Kansas or Texas, but come with a will to do work. Now with regard to the relative merits of the two States. In climate they are very similar. The difference being that the changes in Texas are more sudden and extreme. The "Northerners" are peculiar to middle and Western Texas. In that part of the State lying between the Trinity and Louisiana these Northerners are less severe. But in the prairie region between the Trinity and the Colorado these Northerners are not to be overlooked in an estimate to be formed of the country.

They are sudden, wonderful, severe, both to man and beast.

Denison is situated on the South bank of the Red river, which forms a part of the Northern boundary of the State and is aptly called "The Gate City to the Lone Star State."

It is now the Southern terminus of the M. K. & T. R. R. and the Northern terminus of the Texas Central. It has a pleasant location, wide Streets and although only about three years old, can already boast of many handsome private residences, shaded by native forest trees, which are round topped and symmetrical as though trimmed for shade and beauty only, and wisely preserved to add beauty and comfort to the site.

The soil here is sandy and vegetable gardens are easily cultivated and highly remunerative.

Being the terminus of two railroads this city enjoys the trade of a large section of country and should narrow gauge railroads be built South-west to Fort Worth, West and North-west to the best grazing country in Texas, Denison would undoubtedly become one of the largest cities in the State.

Continue the M. K. & T. South-West on the present gauge, and the importance of Denison as the metropolis of the trade of Northern Texas would be in the distant instead of the near future.

On the 26th of March your correspondent witnessed his first Norther. Taking the care on the Texas Central for Austin, this Norther followed us like the spirit of a roaring demon, hissing, rushing, bellowing about the train driving us toward the gulf with more power than a dozen steam engines.

This avenging angel sweeping down upon the hot headed denizens of this treeless, sun-parched, earth-cracked plain, is fitly called "a Norther."

It is no wonder the people of the South dread Northern influence. Such an interference with vested rights under the constitution to say the least of it, is cool.

Arriving at Hempstead on the morning of the 27th, this Norther gradually died out, yet we found our winter overcoat comfortable as

we walked upon the green grass and under the shade of live oak, ash and other trees in full foliage.

We found the farmers plowing corn several inches high. Two days ago we left snow and slush "winter lingering in the lap of spring." Here we found spring with her lap full of roses and the mocking bird's melodious song.

Notwithstanding this early spring, Kansas farmers raise nearly double the amount of corn per acre than Texas farmers.

Wheat is a good crop in both States, but statistics show that the yield per acre is greater in the Northern State. If the claim of Texas farmers be true of sixty to eighty bushels of oats per acre, then in this superb horse food, Kansas will be compelled to take the second place.

But Texas ponies and stock generally, will wonder what becomes of all these fine crops, whilst they grow so very lean in wondering. Hay stacks, corn cribs and apple orchards are rare in Texas. "The Texas king would "laugh and grow fat" were the two former more common. One can see more lean cattle in Texas in the spring than in any other country.

It may be said there are more cattle there than in any other country. This may be true, but if it be such a fine country for stock raising, why are the cattle so lean?

Would it not be better for the owners, were they kept fat through the winter instead of being permitted to half starve during the winter?

Suppose one hundred Texas calves were driven to Kansas in the fall and fed well on the Kansas plan. Let this herd be bred separate from all others for fifty years. Would the characteristics of the Texas long horns be changed?

Then take one hundred Short-horns from Kansas to Texas and manage them for fifty years according to the present half starving system of Texas, and would the herd be recognized as superior stock?

These questions are important. The farmers and stock-raisers of both States would be largely benefited by a careful consideration of questions like these.

Let your Kansas farmers be content to work on, improving what they have, for after they have spent time and money in investigating the advantages of other sections of country, they will find that for soil, climate, educational advantages, indeed, all elements necessary for the happiness of man, the State of Kansas has perhaps no superior.

Contentment and good humor is a great promotion of good health, happiness and long life.

Let every denizen of Kansas feel that Kansas is his State, his home, his country for life, and this fact alone, will secure the prosperity of the State and people.

Let them say with Montgomery;

"There is a spot of earth supremely blest,  
A dearer, sweeter spot, than all the rest."  
Then let them feel that Kansas is that spot, and the future prosperity of the State is secured beyond all peradventure.

Produce this feeling and you have brought about a revolution powerful for good. This feeling alone, would be worth more than a dozen immigrant aid societies.

The motto of Alabama is; "Here we rest."  
Let that of Kansas be; "Here we'll work."  
A. NORTHER.

### PROJECTED INTERNATIONAL PLOWING-MATCH.

A short time ago we announced that negotiations were on foot for a trial of skill between Canadian and American plowmen. Mr. Crozier of Long Island, is taking the initiative on the other side. Of him and the plowing-match the Northport (L. I.) Advertiser says: "Mr. Crozier is a Scotchman, has been in America twenty-five years, and has done more toward increasing the quality of live stock by importing animals than any other man in the country. It seems that the Canadians are of the opinion that there are no good plowmen in America. Mr. Crozier heard of their boast, and now proposes to show them wherein they are wrong in their assertions, by meeting them halfway, and contesting for the championship. He will also plow at the Centennial. We will not say that Mr. Crozier cannot be beat, but we doubt if there be a man living who can plow a furrow straighter than those we saw Tuesday. A young man, at the handle but one season, we are informed, struck a furrow so straight that a chalk line could discover no flaw or error. His men are Scotchmen, with the exception of one Englishman, and all are thorough workmen. Well, Scotchman or not, the American representative will have a hard nut to crack if he should meet one of half-a-dozen native Canadians who could be named. More straightness of furrow is but one requisite of many in which almost absolute perfection will be called for.—Toronto (Can.) Globe.

THE RELATION OF PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE TO THE EARTH AND ATMOSPHERE.

BY NELSON CHURCH. NO. III.

Carbon is an element of special importance in the economy of plant life. Instead of being a gas like oxygen and hydrogen, it is a solid. The greatest heat will not melt it. It is absolutely infusible. Neither water nor alcohol will dissolve it. It is insoluble except in melted iron, and then in very small quantities. It crystallizes in isometric form, and produces the diamond, which is the hardest form of matter known. It is found more or less fine as plumbago or graphite, the material of which lead pencils are made. Charcoal is one of the purest forms of carbon. In this form when exposed to the air it absorbs large quantities of oxygen, and thus becomes useful as a disinfectant in the sick-room, and elsewhere, oxidizing foul vapors, and rendering the air pure. Lampblack, the chief ingredient of the ink spread over the pages of this paper, is carbon. It is familiar in other forms, as soot, coke, bone-black and mineral coal. It predominates so largely in coal deposits that the period of their formation is called by geologists, the Carboniferous age. Having assumed one of its forms, if left in the air at ordinary temperatures, it will never change. Prof. Barker says, "Charred piles driven by the Britons to prevent Julius Cæsar from crossing the Thames, and wheat charred nearly 2,000 years ago at Herculaneum, are yet unchanged." Strange as it may appear, charcoal, diamond and graphite, much as they differ in form and value are carbon. Prof. Cooley says: "How this element has come to be in such wonderfully different forms we cannot tell. No chemist can change charcoal into diamond, nor can any one tell how it has been done in the great laboratory of nature." When subjected to great heat it is combustible and unites with the oxygen of the air, producing in all cases carbonic dioxide. In the form of carbonic dioxide it becomes plant food, entering in at the pores in the leaf, then being decomposed by the sunbeam, is used to build up the woody fibre of all vegetation.

In our last, we called attention to the most important combination of oxygen and hydrogen. Having now added carbon to our list of elements necessary to plant life, we will notice some of the most important combinations of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon.

They are the chief constituents of the clinging vine and sturdy tree of the forest; the green grass and waving grain of the fields; and the delicious fruits and beautiful flowers of the garden. In the growth of the plant they unite forming woody fibre, or cellulose. This compound is found in every part of every plant. The root, stem, branches and network of the leaves, the bran of grain, the shell of nuts, and the core of fruit, of all plants is woody fibre. Raw cotton and flax are among its purest forms.

If the boys wish to try a scientific experiment, get them two ounces of sulphuric acid, and one ounce of nitric acid, or any other quantity in the proportion. (The acids must be strong). Pour them together into a glass vessel, and when cooled put in enough small bunches of clean cotton wool to absorb the liquid, and, be well saturated. In fifteen or twenty minutes wash it in clean water until no trace of the acid remains, then let it dry in an airy place, and you have gun cotton; a substance intensely combustible, and dangerously explosive.

It may be used instead of gun powder, but in small quantities, and with great caution, as ordinary guns are liable to burst when charged with this highly explosive material. Cotton is gun cotton dissolved in ether.

These are but two of the many mechanical uses of woody fibre. It enters more largely into the useful arts of civilized life than other combination of elements. All "woodwork" with which we are familiar; cotton and linen cloth, thread, rope, straw goods and paper; all, in innumerable varieties are but forms of woody fibre produced by plant growth.

A portion of these same elements is used by the plant for the manufacture of starch, a substance so well known as to need no description. It is the chief ingredient of our vegetable food, and is produced largely by all cereals.

The gum that exudes from the trunks and branches of plants of different varieties, is a compound of these same elements.

The above named substances are not only compounded of oxygen, hydrogen and carbon, but each of these elements is used in the same quantity in each of the substances; precisely the same combination producing obviously different forms of matter. This peculiar phenomenon of plant growth may require a chemical explanation.

Molecules of matter differ in their properties, because the atoms of which they are composed differ.

- 1st. In the kind of atoms.
2nd. In the number of atoms.
3rd. In the relative positions of the atoms.
To illustrate. A molecule of salt is composed of sodium and chlorine atoms, and differs from a molecule of water, because water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen atoms. They differ in kind.
A molecule of nitrous oxide, differs from a molecule of nitric oxide although made up of the same kind of atoms, because it differs in the number of nitrogen atoms it contains.
But molecules of woody-fibre, and starch, are made up of atoms of the same kind, and the same number of each kind, thence they must

differ in the relative position of the atoms of oxygen, hydrogen and carbon, of which they are composed

Thus the plant in its wondrous work appropriates the food with which it is supplied, storing away the infinitesimal atoms in such different positions as to produce at the same time, under the same conditions, and from the same elements, combinations so widely different, yet so important and necessary in the development of our Christian civilizations. The aspects of science as developed in the study of the professions, so called, may be delightful, but there can be no phase of scientific inquiry more elevating and ennobling, than this study of the "profession of agriculture," where we are constantly led to the examination of the wonderful phenomena of plant and animal life, fresh from the Almighty hand. The farmers of Kansas have a right to demand that the useful and interesting facts of natural science shall be taught in the Public Schools of the State. When the demand is made, the teachers will prepare to meet it. It was required by law in Illinois, and within six months one-fifth of the teachers were prepared to teach the elements of the natural sciences and physiology. The Public School should be efficient in preparing our children for the duties of life that await them.
Beloit, Kansas, May 15th, 1876.

THE ARKANSAS VALLEY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—Not only the wonderfully rapid settlement of the country from a wild expanse of unbroken prairie only three years ago, to the scene of busy towns, and thickly dotted farms, with all the accompaniment of a highly advanced state of society attest the attractiveness of this portion of the Arkansas Valley. But it is a theme of praise to every one who visits it and only needs to be seen to be appreciated.

Its principal attractions are the largest area of rich bottom lands in one body on the continent; its abundant supply of good water, and in the growing season, almost constant sunshine; its remarkable healthfulness; which is attributed to its altitude which is from 1,500 to 3,500 feet above the sea level; and the entire absence of swamps for hundreds of miles in all directions; its mild and short winters, ready market and good prices for all the surplus farm, garden, dairy and orchard products, and its direct railway facilities with all parts of our country.

PEACE.

Three years ago, it would have been in vain for any man, woman or child, to have searched for Peace here, for there was no Peace, near the confluence of the Rattlesnake with the Arkansas; but now the traveller along the Arkansas Valley can not fail to find Peace on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, about two hundred miles West of Topeka, on the North bank of the river, in Rice county, which like Reno county is traversed by the Arkansas and two of its tributaries, viz: Cow Creek and Rattlesnake, and has a large area of excellent bottom land, mostly sloping Southeast, protecting the surfaces from the North-west winds of winter and giving it the full benefit of the morning and noonday sun; insuring remarkably fine crops of winter wheat; the average of which is now more than double that of last year and very beautiful and promising.

Peace already has an enterprising population of about six hundred, which is rapidly increasing. Schools and churches are well attended and sustained both in town and country.
All things considered, I am impressed that Peace is a much better place to go to, than to come from, as investments in lands here, can not be otherwise than profitable; because it is a good farming, fruit-growing and grazing country with land cheap, markets good, climate mild and healthful and land rapidly increasing in value.

Government land may be pre-empted, homesteaded, or timber claimed within fifteen miles of the town, or be bought of the railway company at from three to eight dollars per acre for cash, or on eleven years credit, within two or three miles of Peace.

More about Peace next month, but should any of your readers desire detailed information about this region before June, they will receive it by addressing Hon. J. R. Smith, Peace, Kansas.
EXAMINER.

Peace, Kansas, May 31, 1876.

PRACTICAL POINTS.

In planting sweet potatoes with a spade, I take the spade and with the back of it towards me, stick it into the ridge, then press it down to prevent the loose dirt from falling, then raise the spade up a little, then lay the plant in under the spade, then press the spade down onto the plant, the plant then is pressed into the dirt, then draw out the spade, the plant is left as you have put it. Any thing can be planted the same way. I throw up a bed in the fall and plant tomatoes in it, then mulch it, in the spring remove the mulching and you have your plants all right. I have put a ball to a half bushel grain measure, the ball is put on the inside of the measure, when it falls down it strikes up and holds open the mouth of the sack, the grain runs in free, no one to hold open the sack. A patent is secured and for sale for 100 years, there can be no improvement made before, on it.
E. P. MOULTON.

Baxter Springs, Kansas.

An ingenious Frenchman on Long Island claims to have discovered a sure means of destroying the potato bugs. Mix one gallon of prussic acid with three ounces of red rock, stir well, and administer a tablespoonful every hour and a half till the bug shows signs of weakening. Then stamp on him.

THE WHEAT FEVER.

The following excellent points we take from the Manhattan Nationalist. We have more than once pointed out the certain exhaustion of the soil, which has occurred in all States where the growing of wheat excluded other crops and the breeding of stock:

"A considerable portion of the farmers of Kansas are afflicted with the wheat fever, and it threatens to spread all over the State, to the great detriment of other interests and of the commonwealth.

It is a well known fact that no crop does well in all localities, and this fact is especially true of wheat. In the older portions of this State, it has always been an uncertain crop, and the yield is seldom large. For three years, however, the Kaw valley, West of Junction City, and the Arkansas valley, have produced good crops of winter wheat, and it seems therefore tolerably safe to assume that they may do so in the future. But in Riley county, wheat has been cultivated for twenty years, and we think we can safely say that there has never yet been three fair crops of it raised in succession here.

It therefore seems reasonable to conclude that, although wheat may be just the crop for the West and Southwest, it will not do for us to rely on. But there are not a few who claim that, as wheat does well in Dickinson county, it must do well here also, if attended to as well, and they are thereupon willing to sacrifice our stock interests for the sake of testing their theory on a large scale.

This would most assuredly be unwise. The probabilities are that we would lose our stock, and not become a good wheat country either. But, even if wheat was less uncertain here, it has been demonstrated over and over again that a mixed husbandry is the most profitable and the least risky in the long run. A failure of the wheat crop would force all of the counties to the West of Davis to resort to begging. With half the people it would be beg or starve, and it needs no argument to show that it is not safe for a whole community to run such risks.

Moreover, it is probable that the price of wheat will not hold up long. If the crop in Western Kansas continues to be as good as it has for the past three years, it will be but a short time before Kansas will throw from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels upon a market already fairly stocked. It will be remembered that we printed an article a week or two ago showing that Hindostan has gone into wheat raising with success, and it is more than probable that, within two or three years, she will furnish Great Britain with a large part of what she needs, and then where will our wheat raisers be?

In view of all the facts, therefore, we urge our farmers not to let their heads get turned on the subject of wheat growing. Go into it moderately, but don't risk all on a single venture.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

Prussia contains four higher agricultural academies, with about 30 well-paid professorships; 41 lesser colleges, all connected with model farms; five special schools for the cultivation of meadows and for the scientific study of irrigation; one special school for the reclamation of swamp lands; two special schools for industrial agriculture; one school for horse shoeing; one school each for silk raising, bee, and pisciculture; 20 agricultural stations (laboratoriums) for experiments and for garden culture; three higher colleges, and twelve secondary schools in which the culture of the grape vine is made a speciality. All these schools are connected with model farms for the practical education of students. That of the Academy of Proskau contains no less than 2450 acres of farming land, and 14,700 acres of forests. Bavaria, a country of 5,000,000 people, has 26 agricultural colleges, 269 associations for the advancement of agricultural scientific knowledge, and the celebrated polytechnic school at Munich contains a separate branch for higher agricultural instruction. The small kingdom of Wurttemberg, (population 1,700,000), has 16 colleges, among them the school of Hohenheim of European fame, and 76 educational associations. Saxony (population 2,000,000), besides the agricultural college of the University of Leipzig, has 20 more schools and four higher colleges, one veterinary academy, several sub-stations for experiments, a very great number of agricultural associations and of evening schools for the instruction of farmers' youths. Baden, with a population of 1,400,000, has an agricultural college connected with the University of Heidelberg, 13 other colleges, four schools for garden and tree culture, one school for irrigation and drainage, one school for horse shoeing, and 77 agricultural associations. Hesse-Darmstadt, whose population is not quite 850,000, contains nine agricultural colleges, among them that of the University of Giessen. Oldenburg (population 320,000) has three colleges. Saxe-Weimar, with 230,000 inhabitants, supports 15 professorships in the great University of Jena, another college at Toarzen, a model farm of practical instruction at Berka, a school for tree-culture at Marienhöhe, 75 associations, and a large number of evening schools, which are instructed through series of lectures, held by learned travelling professors. Similar conditions prevail in the rest of the smaller States. The whole of the German Empire today contains 184 agricultural colleges, of which number eight are connected with the great Universities of Leipzig, Halle, Göttingen, Berlin, Königsberg, Heidelberg, Giessen, and Jena; five colleges for horticulture, 76 practical middle schools for agriculture, 28 middle schools for garden culture, 16 colleges for special branches, besides an immense number of larger and smaller associations, evening schools for the further education of farmers' youths, lecture courses by travelling professors, etc.

CALIFORNIA AND THE CENTENNIAL.

It is very much to be regretted that California makes so poor a show among her sister States. Great things were expected of our Golden State, but even that Ten Million will not be there, and at the present date people look on astonished at what California has done.

The result is, however, just what we feared, to have made a proper exhibit, the work should have been begun last autumn, and the whole plans matured, and such persons put on the Committee as had more regard for the Honor and Reputation of our State, than to put themselves forward and seek popularity; this has lost all the prestige for our State, and such a result must necessarily do us great harm—we may now boast of our "Great Resources," but where are they? The result as at present shown is most severely unfortunate for our State, and disgraceful to those who have claimed to engineer this important work.—California Farmer.

PLEASANT RICHES.

By wisdom the house is built, but the self-denial necessary is so sacrificing that few build who have not money at command. They look with envious eyes upon those whose pleasant homes overlook their lowly cabins, and wonder why they have been more successful in life. They knew that once Mr. A.—lived in a cabin, wore coarse clothing, fared scantily, and hired by the month. Then they sneered at his miserly ways. But Mr. A.—had more wisdom than they, and soon the cabin and a few acres became his own, while they dragged their families from cabin to cabin, or as one poor woman puts it, from one hog pen to another, every six months.

While they are shifting about, Mr. A.—is adding field to field, and his wisdom is worth more to him than revenues of choice silver. By it he has built a fine house, and his understanding has so controlled his expenses that the foundation cannot be touched by creditors. But the crowning blessing is, that by knowledge he has filled chambers with pleasant riches; these we earn by persevering labor. They bring their own reward, and an experience that will make life a success. In the heart is a desire to possess; away in the future lies the reward. Ten thousand dollars might buy it to-day, but the money is not at command. God has given wisdom and understanding about certain business which will lead to the result, but has left it with every man and woman to work up to the object or lose the reward. If he gives the wealth, they never gain the experience of traveling over the rugged path of self-denial to affluence. If they own a cabin to-day, and a mansion to-morrow, they will soon imagine all cabins ought be given up to mansions, and sympathy for the poor will diminish. But if step by step they rise, they never will forget the way by which they came. They will remember how often the old dresses were made over, how often old pants and coats did duty two seasons, how everything good was put into market, how only the coarsest food was used; and as each detail helped to bring the object nearer, how easy became the necessary sacrifices. Such discipline developed a right manhood, and when the mind had grasped all that lay between it and success, every obstacle yielded, and wealth came as a reward of perseverance.

When the man becomes master of his work, it must yield him rich revenue; it is a servant that cannot leave him, and when he no longer chooses to labor with his own hands, he can hire, and by his knowledge, cause cunning workmen to fill his chamber with pleasant riches.
SALLY A. HUMES.

FARMING AND MANUFACTURING.

No two interests are more dependent upon each other for their highest prosperity than those of farming and manufacturing. When the farmers of Indiana used to wagon their wheat to market at Cincinnati, before railroads, and sell it for thirty to fifty cents per bushel, they returned with farm supplies manufactured thousands of miles away, upon which they necessarily paid large freights. Just in proportion since these two interests have come closer and closer together, so have each prospered, and as a result, all the other interests of such communities have likewise flourished. Put large manufacturing communities to work in the Western farming districts, slaying our raw materials in goods needed largely here at home, and they become the consumers of a large part of the farm surplus. And thus while we have a home market, saving the farmer heavy freights on long lines of transportation, the operatives in the factories who are producing goods which in turn the farmer needs, neither has to transport his raw material, nor his manufactured goods, to find a market; and thus these double freights are also saved to the industrial interests. There can be no jars between these two great interests when the true relation of each is well understood. They cannot be widely separated without crippling both, and especially damaging the farming interests. Their wide separation is the real interest of transportation companies, the manipulators and tradesmen, but no other classes. The more miles both the farmer and the manufacturer have to ship their products, the more money it takes away from the real producers of wealth, and puts into the pockets of others. These are all very plain questions, and capable of being understood by all. Every farming community can well afford to welcome every legitimate manufacturing interest into their midst.—Indiana Farmer.

FEMALE FARMERS.

Mrs. S. C. Jones, a farmer's wife, hauled this spring 10,000 fence-rails from the mountains all alone, put 75 acres in wheat with a gang-plow, prepared a fine garden, milks regularly eighteen cows twice a day, makes butter once a week, keeps 420 laying hens and disposes of their produce, which supplies the family with all their groceries, attends to her household like a dutiful wife, and takes care of four interesting young children.—Walla-Walla (Wash. Ter.) Spirit.

There is a lady in Fulton County, living near the city of Atlanta, who is running a farm herself, her husband having been an invalid for a long time, and, consequently, unable to assist her. She has made this year, with one horse, 450 bushels of corn, two bales of cotton, 300 bushels of turnips, ninety gallons of sirup, and a large crop of sweet and Irish potatoes. She has a fine garden, from which she sells vegetables to the citizens of Atlanta. She sells butter and milk, makes her own fertilizers at home, and buys everything for cash. She says that any man who lives on a farm, and who buys bacon and corn to feed his family, ought to be chopped up and fed to pigs.—Georgia Grange.

YOUR WHIFFLETREES ARE TOO LONG.

Most plowmen have such long whiffletrees that it is often impracticable to make any plow work satisfactorily. Excellent plows are frequently denounced as worthless, and rejected simply because the double whiffletree or the ox yoke was too long. Yet, the plowman never suspected wherein consisted the true cause of the difficulty. Our own practice, from boyhood, has been to make the double whiffletree for plowing never more than two feet between the points of attachment of the singletrees, which were about twenty-three inches in length. When it was desirable to plow narrow furrow slices, the singletrees were attached only twenty-two inches apart. Let a plowman attempt to plow with a double tree six feet in length and he will readily understand why a plow will not run correctly when the double-tree is too long. When the double-tree is too long the plow will be drawn too far from the furrow to the unplowed ground, unless the plowman makes a constant effort to prevent the implement from cutting a furrow slice wider than can be properly turned over.—New York Herald.

MEXICAN CLOVER.

A correspondent calls attention to a new forage plant, which first appeared on a farm in Liberty county, Georgia, owned by two freed-men and was first noticed in 1871. It appeared to be a troublesome weed, springing up thickly after the crops were laid by. It began to spread, and soon covered every foot of uncultivated ground. It has since spread over a large surface and has reached points several miles distance from its original point of development. But, so far from being a nuisance, as was at first suspected, it has proved a great boon to the worn out lands of the South. It is relished by farm animals, both in the green and the cured state. As a fertilizer, its application in one case indicated qualities superior to the stable manure. A farmer ploughed under two acres of this plant, and on an adjoining two acres a coating of stable manure was spread. The first two acres produced twice as many bushels of corn as the second two. It is known as Mexican clover, and is a leguminous plant. In many localities it has driven out all other grasses. It seeds heavily, but is not an early grower; and hence it never gets in the way of young crops. The first light frost in the fall will kill it.

BOTH SIDES.

T. B. Miner, an experienced apiarist, of New Jersey, writes an interesting article to the Country Gentleman, from which we make the following extract:
In the first place, bee-keeping in its most successful point of view, is a science—that is, it requires about as much skill, care and watchfulness, in order to be successful with an apiary of three or four hundred hives as it does to run a steamboat or a cotton factory; and, as was truly observed by a bee-keeper, at a late convention of apiarists, "those who make money on bees earn it." We seldom see in the bee papers or elsewhere, a fair, candid statement of the difficulties one has to encounter in this business, when bees are kept in large and small quantities, the bright side being held up to view, while the dark side is concealed. This is to be expected, as few men take the trouble to send an account of their misfortunes to publishers, while those who are successful hasten to lay their achievements before the public, often embellished with a few extra touches of the writers' pen that facts do not warrant.

THE CAUSE OF NATURAL SWARMING.

The Encyclopedia Britannica gives the cause of natural swarming as follows: We are now to give our attention to the migration of bees, by which new colonies, similar to that which originally peopled the parent hive are founded. The final causes of this phenomenon are sufficiently obvious, but it does not so clearly appear to what circumstances it is immediately owing. The increasing population probably occasions inconvenience from the want of room, the increase of heat and the greater vitiation of the air; inconveniences which become still more serious as the summer advances.

Kidder gives the following: The cause or causes which determine the issue of a swarm seem to be enveloped in obscurity; probably there are none which can be said to determine the point absolutely. The crowded state of the hive in hot weather appears to have taught them that when their hive becomes full, a portion of them must emigrate and find a new home. Bees generally swarm for want of room.

Mr. Quinby writes: I have found the requisites for all regular swarms to be something like this: The combs must be crowned with bees; they must contain a numerous brood advancing from the egg to maturity, and the bees must obtain honey either from flowers or artificial sources.

SIGNS OF YOUNG FOWLS.

A young turkey has a smooth black leg; in an old one the legs are rough and reddish. In domestic fowls, the combs and the legs are smooth when the bird is young, and rough when it is old. The bills and the feet of geese are yellow and have few hairs upon them when the bird is young, but they are red if it be old. The feet of a goose are pliable when the bird is fresh killed, and dry and stiff when it has been some time killed. Geese are called green till they are two or three months old. Ducks should be chosen by the feet, which should be supple, and they should also have a plump hard breast. The feet of a tame duck are yellowish, those of a wild one reddish. If the rear end of the keel bone of a dressed fowl be elastic, so that you can bend it a trifle, it is a certain sign that the bird is not over a year old.

SHARPENING EDGE TOOLS.

The grindstone should not be less than two feet or eighteen inches in diameter. It should revolve to meet the tool (except when grinding very fine or delicate tools). In grinding a chisel for instance, it should be held firmly on the stone without moving, until a slight wire edge is felt on the other side, which may easily be told by passing the thumb over the opposite side to that which is ground. When this is felt, turn the chisel over and proceed in the same manner until the wire edge is transferred to the opposite side. It should now be whetted with an oil stone, taking care not to hold the tool upright, or it will do more harm than good. It should be whetted first on one side, then on the other until the wire edge appears off; now take a piece of deal, free from grit, and draw the edge of the tool across the grain; if it has been properly whetted the wire edge will now be properly removed. Gouges are only ground on their convex surface. They should be ground until a wire edge can be felt by passing the finger along the inside of the gouge. This can be removed with the oil-stone and deal. While grinding the gouges they should be constantly turned from right to left, or the edge will be full of notches. Tools for soft wood have a long bevel edge to make them cut keen. About half-inch bevel is best.—American Cabinet Maker.

The red rust has made its appearance on the blades of the wheat and oats, Mr. G. W. Moon informs us that the rust has injured some of his wheat—the Big White variety. Other varieties are not yet hurt. As far as we have learned of the injury, which is slight, is confined to the variety spoken of above. As to the oats we hear of a few pieces, on bottom lands, being considerably damaged. Messrs. Fisher and Thurston and some others have told us that the wheat would come out all right.—Humboldt Union.

The Blue Rapids Lantern says: "The receipts of wool for the week ending May 25th, at Cook, Chandler & Barlow's, 5,529 pounds. The largest producers were Dr. J. M. Bradford, Wells township, 1,500 pounds; J. LaMaraka, Pottawatomie county, 1,300 pounds; James Shebi, Pottawatomie county, 1,047 pounds.

Patrons of Husbandry.

The Patrons' Hand Book, which is mailed to any post office in the United States and Canada for 25 cts. is acknowledged to contain more practical grange information than any book yet published.

WORK IN GOOD FAITH.

The National Granger, in speaking of the various methods of doing business now common in the order, in referring to the co-operative plan, says:

But no plan works well unless it is carried out in good faith by all parties, and the way is thoroughly understood beforehand. A great difficulty has been found in the way of successfully operating the co-operative stores, by some enemy to the system, who will temporarily place his goods even below cost, in order to break down our regular agent.

This must be guarded against in every instance lest bad faith grows among the good honest yeomanry. The Rochdale co-operative plan, as recommended by the Executive Committee of the National Grange, is being tried by a very large number of Granges, and has, so far, worked well.

Sub-division of labor is the highest order of civilization, and nothing in the co-operative system tends to break down this sub-division, but, on the contrary, greatly to enlarge it, and to promote the growth of every legitimate manufacturing and mechanical, as well as professional and agricultural employment.

CLERGYMEN IN THE GRANGE.

The fair editor of the Delaware Farmer takes exceptions to clergymen joining the Grange in Pennsylvania. Why, bless the dear sister, some of the best farmers in Pennsylvania, are also clergymen. They work their farms all week and preach on Sunday.

Now, as to clergymen being eligible. If engaged also in agricultural pursuits, we can hardly say that preaching is in conflict with our purposes, unless the sermons are like that delivered near Burrell Grange—in opposition to all secret societies.

DOMINION GRANGE.

The following is the Secretary's quarterly report for the quarter ending March 31st, 1876: Number of Granges—Division, 25; Subordinate, 457. Membership—Male, 10,545; female, 4,481; total, 15,026.

The Secretary of Dominion Grange says, since the above report was made up there has been a still further increase of members. May 10th we have 502 Subordinate with 29 Division Granges.

Buxton Grange, Mo., owns a small farm, and has a fine hall, with barn for stabling the members' horses attending the Grange.

Any Subordinate Grange has a right to determine, in its by-laws, the number that shall constitute a quorum.

THE GRANGE'S OBJECTIVE POINT.

Prior to the Grange movement the farmers of the United States had no associations or organizations, as other vocations had. They presented the anomaly of representing the interest on the American continent, yet having no bond of union among themselves of any kind.

The objective point of the Granges is to throw off this insolation, ignorance and non-intercourse among farmers. The National Grange puts in these words: "The very essence of it is the Grange—social feature is to rub off the rural simplicity, that want of knowledge which makes the farmer the victim of devices of worldly intelligence, whether manifested in the lightning-rod man, the gigantic railroad corporation, or the merchant prince who deals in grain products."

"The Grange, in its true and avowed purpose, is for the diffusion of useful knowledge among its members, and for the combined, practical and intelligent efforts for advancing the agriculturists of the country."

It is only when the Grange has been diverted from its objective point that it has sustained any opposition. The Grange when conducted in its true legitimate field of culture, is a great and good institution, and when confined to that field it will meet with success, honor, and encouragement from every force.

What has the Grange done? In general these things:

It has saved money. It has formed a bond union among farmers. It has led the way to the formation of various business organizations.

It has broken up the insolation of the farm, and made centers of social life. It has educated farmers to parliamentary usages, and accustomed them to speak and act in public affairs.

It has incited thought on almost every important subject in which farmers are interested, civil, social, and professional.

It has made farmers more independent in every way, and given them high notions of their own dignity and worth as men.

It has taught farmers, and not farmers only but all the people, particularly the party politicians, the power there is behind the plow.

It has broken our social shackles, our business shackles, and our political shackles; helped farmers out of debt, and taught them to stand by their friends and disregard the party whip.

KEEP THE GRANGE ALIVE.

The condition of the Grange in Indiana is encouraging, according to the Indiana Farmer. A recent number of that paper says:

Reports from Granges in all portions of the State have been encouraging during the winter. Frequent additions have been made to most of them and a stronger and more permanent interest is manifested everywhere by the old members. It may reasonably be expected that there will be some falling off in the attendance at the regular meetings, now that the busy season has set in, and that the excitement of the political campaign will absorb the interest of many for some months to come.

We do not fear, however, but that there will always be a faithful few to keep the watch-fires burning, and we are confident that after the stormy scenes of the political strife are over, and the busy tillage and harvest season is past, the Grange halls will again be filled and applications for membership again be pouring in. We must warn the brethren in advance that the present summer will be a discouraging one in many localities, and only faithful adherence to the good cause will keep some Granges alive.

The best way to avert the danger is to be aware of its presence and make preparations to meet it. Let all good and true members then make a good resolution that they will stand by each other and keep the Grange alive during the exciting times before us, and be assured that they will have the regard for their steadfastness next fall and winter in seeing a great Grange revival and more prosperous times for the Order than it has known before.

CONTENENTIAL ITEMS.

Philadelphia and Vienna. The table showing the comparative number of visitors during the first thirteen days at the International Exhibitions at Vienna, 1873, and at Philadelphia, 1876. The Vienna figures commence with the first day at the regular price; the first four days, at higher prices, when very few people attended, are omitted. Sundays are also omitted in the Vienna figures:

Table with 3 columns: Day, Philadelphia Pay Visitors, Vienna Pay Visitors. Rows include First day through Thirteenth day, and a Total for the first thirteen days.

The Philadelphia figures are from Wednesday, May 10, to Wednesday May 24, inclusive; the Vienna figures are from Monday, May 5, 1873, to Monday, May 19, inclusive (Sundays excluded). It will be seen that the pay visitors to the American International Exhibition are more than three times as numerous, thus far, as those to the Vienna Exposition during the corresponding period.

THE KANSAS BELL.

Pro. Worrall's great bell is completed, and hangs in the center of the building under the dome, and directly over the fountain. It is a facsimile of the Old Independence bell and is formed entirely of Kansas agricultural products—wheat, oats, rye, millet and broom corn. Around the upper part of the bell are the words, the letters formed of brown fax seed on a ground of yellow wheat, "Proclaim Liberty to all," etc. The stem of the clapper formed of a long, symmetrically shaped gourd, and the lower end of the clapper of a round gourd, the two being about ten or twelve feet long. The total height of the bell is about nine feet, and it is twenty-six feet circumference at the lower, or open end. The crack in the old bell is represented by the dark tips of sorghum, resting on the light yellow body of wheat and oats. It is a very beautiful specimen of ingenuity and taste, and attracts general and deserved attention.

The following is a description of the Fountain in the Kansas building: The fountain under the dome is in place. It is a very handsome bronze fourteen feet in height, and thirty-seven feet in circumference at the base. It has four basins at four feet apart, each basin smaller than the one below it. Surrounding the whole is a handsome female figure. The stem or upright part of the fountain, is beautifully ornamented with swan's necks and wreaths, and the basins represent large circular shells. Around the upper edge of the pedestal, or lower basin, are six flower vases, in which will be set out blooming plants. The fountain throws a jet of water to a height of ten feet. The water is caught in the first basin, and trickles over the edge into the next, and so until it falls in the first basin, which rests on the floor. This beautiful piece was purchased with money raised by the ladies of Topeka and is to be sent to the State Capitol when the exhibition closes, and placed in position within the enclosure which surrounds the State House.

COLD SLAW.—Cut up the cabbage very fine with a sharp knife, and sprinkle over it a teaspoon of salt. For a large dish, say a quart of cut cabbage, use two eggs, a piece of butter the size of an egg, half a teaspoon of water, and half a teaspoon of good vinegar. Beat the eggs, whites and yolks together, very light, add the water, vinegar and butter, and put all in a tin on the fire, stirring all the time until it is of a creamy thickness. Pour it hot over the cabbage, stir up well with a fork, and leave to cool.

The Rock Island Railroad has discharged twelve of its freight and passenger conductors because they paid \$90 a month for board out of \$80 salaries.

PLAIN WORDS ABOUT MILKING.

A friend of ours recently purchased a tub of butter for family use which turned out to be so tainted with the filth of the cow barn as to be entirely unfit for the table and could not be used for culinary purposes. This butter was of good color and texture and was so well made as to have commanded the highest price in market had the favor been perfect.

A merchant recently showed us a few cheeses which he had purchased to supply customers who desired something choice. The cheese was well made, very rich in fat, but it had a well-marked taste of the cow stable, and customers who had taken one piece wanted no more, as it was unfit for the table. These are by no means exceptional cases. Our attention has been called to like cases over a wide extent of country in the dairy districts, and we are quite certain that large amounts of both butter and cheese are injured from this cause alone, and which would otherwise take the place of a first-class article.

At the late meeting of the American Dairy-men's Association, Mr. Robert McAdam, a well known factoryman and cheese expert, gave an account of the various kinds of filth which he had found in the factory strainer after receiving milk from his patrons. And yet some people wonder why progress is so slow in improving the flavor and character of our dairy products. At this time, when prices have depreciated and are unsatisfactory, it behooves dairymen to make every effort possible for improving the flavor and quality of their goods. The responsibility must not be shifted wholly upon the manufacturer. In most cases it lies back of this and rests with the dairyman in the management at the farm.

The defect to which we have alluded comes from uncleanliness in milking; and especially is this the case during spring and fall, when the cows are more or less confined to the stable. Some dairymen, even if they do not themselves milk upon their hands and wet the teats of the cow before commencing to draw the milk, they allow those in their employ to do so, and the result is, more or less filth drops into the pail to taint its contents. It is a very nasty practice, and should be guarded against in the most rigid manner.

If a cow's bag is besmeared with dung and dirt from the stable, it should be washed with water and wiped with a cloth, and then the operation of milking should be done with dry hands. A person who has once adopted the practice of milking with dry hands, finds the milk can be drawn quite as easily and rapidly as by constantly wetting the hands; while the latter practice must always result in more or less filth falling in the milk to give it a taint of the stables and thus injure the product which is manufactured from it.

In summer, when cows are at pasture, and when they are not allowed to run through swamps and muddy places, the udder will be generally clean and will require only a few brushes with the hands to free it from dust and loose hairs. One fault common to many dairies is that accumulations of manure or mud are allowed to remain at the entrance of the milking stables, and the cows, tramping through this every time they go to and from the stable, bespatter their udders and teats with the filth, and as the milkers do not properly cleanse the cow's bag before milking, the dirt falls into the pail and causes trouble. There is no way of avoiding this difficulty except by planking or stoning the space in front of the stable doors and keeping it dry and clean. This it pays well to do, even if no consideration be taken into account beyond the comfort of those who do the milking.

This story of cleanliness has been very often urged in connection with other advice on the dairy; but it needs to be urged much oftener before it will be properly heeded. One great fault complained of in American cheese is its defective flavor, and there can be no doubt that it taints could be traced directly to the cause, they would often be found to come from the source we have named. If taints are so distinct and pronounced as to leave no doubt as to their origin in stable filth, there cannot be much doubt but that there must be various gradations of this taint affecting the flavor of cheese, according as the milkers have been more or less clean in their milking.

This question was never more important than now. The low price of dairy products requires more attention to the details of handling milk at the farm, higher skill in manufacturing and curing our dairy products, so that we may put a better article before consumers at home and abroad and thus make up the loss so far as possible caused by depreciation in prices.

Gov. Robinson has succeeded in settling the question of utilizing the innumerable sloughs and river beds along the Kansas river bottoms. One of these beds he has on his farm. As it had remained dry for two or three years, last fall he put in wheat, hoping it would continue dry till he could get it into grass. But the heavy rains this spring, have covered 40 or 50 acres of his wheat with water, besides several hundred acres of adjoining land belonging to himself and neighbors. Having several tube wells on his place, from which the supply of water is as inexhaustible as the river, he concluded that a well sunk to the same vein of gravel from which the wells draw their supply, would sink the water from above with equal facility. He accordingly went to Kansas City and procured the use of Brockett's well auger. He sank in a short time four wells, eleven inches in diameter, each one of which is equal in capacity to the best windmill pump in disposing of the surface water.

The surface to be drained is so extensive he now proposes to sink a common sized well to the gravel and retain it as a permanent drain. For a smaller acreage of water the well auger is ample. This experiment has demonstrated the fact that the thousands of acres of wet lands in the Kansas valley, can be drained at a trifling expense and made the most productive lands in the State, as they are the richest.

Two valuable brood mares belonging to Mr. B. F. Akers of Lawrence, were killed by lightning recently. They were "Annie Jones" and "Jennie Lind," the former a fast trotter, and the latter a pacer. They were in a stable that contained thirty other mares, but no other than the two named were injured.

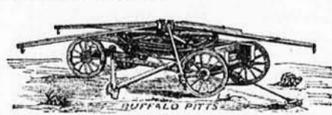
While our farmer friends are subscribing for the FARMER, and various useful and interesting papers, we hope they will do something for the children. Mr. J. K. Hudson is publishing an excellent illustrated quarto paper called THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS, at the low price of fifty cents a year, which will delight and instruct children, large and small. Be sure and supply the children with something good to read, and THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS is just the thing.

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Missouri.



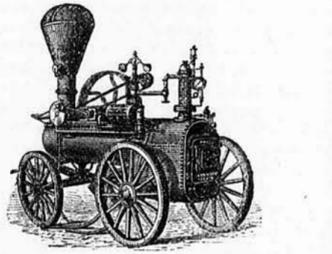
BUFFALO PITTS THRESHER.

With the Famous End Shake to Riddles, with either Horse Power or Steam Engines. All Pitts Machines are not alike. The Buffalo Pitts is the only "Farmers' Friend." Be sure you buy it, and no other.



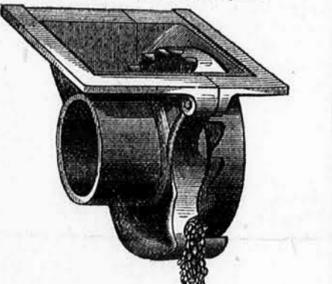
FARMERS—If you want your threshing well done, if you want all your grain saved and cleaned fit for market engage a Buffalo Pitts, and if there is none in your neighborhood, help some good fellow to buy one, and thus benefit your neighbors as well as yourself.

SMITH & KEATING, AGTS., KANSAS CITY.



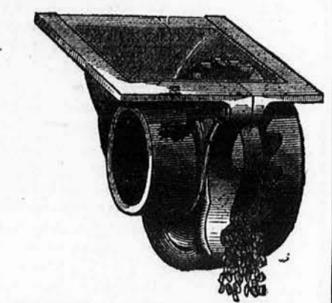
THE AMES THRESHING ENGINE.

This make of Engine is used and recommended by nearly every man actuator of Threshing Machines who does not make engines. They are the most complete "mounted" Engine now in the market. We furnish steam and water gauges, governor, whistle, &c., with the Engine. Send for illustrated pamphlet.



View of Feeder set for Small Quantity.

THE NEW FEEDER BUCKEYE DRILL, which regulates the quantity of grain sown without change of gears, is positively the best Drill in the world. It is acknowledged by manufacturers and dealers all over the grain growing portions of the world, to be the leading drill in the market. Its reputation is not confined to the United States, but it is favorably known in England, Germany, Russia and other parts of Europe.



View of Feeder set for large Quantity.

THE CELEBRATED PRAIRIE STATE CORN SHELLERS.

Six Styles Hand and Power in Stock, for Farm and Warehouse Use.

LICKEY FANNING MILLS,

For Perfect Cleaning of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Flax, Castor Beans, and all Kinds of Seeds.

Bain and Schuttler Wagons,

BUCKEYE DRILLS, Three Spring and Platform Spring Wagons,

GARDEN CITY PLOWS and CULTIVATORS.

Haine's Illinois Header.

And other First-Class Implements and Field Seeds.

Send for Illustrated Circulars and Price Lists, Sent Free.

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo. Manufacturers Agents for the State of Kansas.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or biliousness, and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to



Ask the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine. Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies."

Important Grangers AND ALL CONSUMERS.

Harper Bros., Wholesale Grocers,

44 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Make a specialty of supplying Granges and Clubs with Teas, Coffees, Spices, Fruits and General Groceries in any desired quantities, at WHOLESALE PRICES. Circulars, with full explanations and price-lists, are now ready, and will be sent to any person requesting the same.

Agricultural Implements. W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

We sell Advance, Eagle, Weir, Peerless and I. X. L. Cultivators, Buckeye, Champion and Wood's Reapers and Mowers, Wood's Harrower and Br. Gilpin, Pioneer and Pearl Sulky Plows, and Deere's Gang Plow. MITCHELL and KANSAS WAGONS. Quincy and Hoosier Corn Planters, Eagle and Coste's Sulky Rakes, Moline Plows and Nebraska Breakers, J. I. Case and Champion Threshers, Dickey Fanning Mill, Woodruff Roller, Planet Garden Drill, Steel Goods, Nails, Bolts, Wagon Wood Work, etc. The Best Assortment of Seeds, in bulk, West of the Mississippi river. We will guarantee Grange prices on all the above for cash. Call and see the goods and verify the facts. W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Florida! Florida!

MAITLAND GRANGE assures all Patrons wishing to locate in Orange County, that they may be kindly cared for, and amply assisted in selecting a home in our midst. Her members are scattered over a large area of the best part of the county, which is now rapidly settling up, and their object is to protect immigrants to our section from imposition. Address V. E. LUCAS, Maitland, Orange County, Florida.

IMPORTANT TO FLOCK MASTERS

AND Sheep Owners.

The Scotch Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition

Effectually cleans the stock, eradicates the scab, destroys ticks and all parasites infesting sheep and produces clips of unstained wool that commands the highest market price. PRICE LIST. For 300 Sheep, 300 lbs., (package included), \$24.00. " 200 " 100 " " " 13.00. " 100 " 50 " " " 7.00. " 100 " 25 " " " 3.75. MALCOLM McEWEN, Scotch Sheep Dip Manufacturer, Portland Avenue, Louisville, Ky. General Agent for State of Kansas. DONALD McCAY, HOPE, Dickinson County, Kansas.

\$25 & \$50 PER DAY CAN ACTUALLY BE MADE WITH THE

Great Western Well Auger



WE MEAN IT!

And are prepared to demonstrate the fact. OUR AUGERS are operated entirely by HORSE POWER, and will bore at the rate of 20 FEET PER HOUR. They bore

3 TO 6 FEET IN DIAMETER,

And ANY DEPTH REQUIRED. They will bore in

All kinds of Earth, Soft Sand and Limestone, Bituminous Stone, Coal, Slate and Hardpan.

And we MAKE THE BEST OF WELLS IN QUICKSAND.

GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS Wanted in every State and County in the United States. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, terms, prices, &c., proving our advertisements true. Address GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER CO. BLOOMFIELD, DAVIS CO., IOWA. State in what paper you saw this advertisement.

The Kansas Farmer.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan.

To Advertisers. Advertisers will find the Kansas Farmer on file or reference at the Advertising Agencies of...

OUR AGENTS.

We commend to the friends of the FARMER in the Southwest, our agent Mr. W. W. Cone, who will travel during the summer in the interest of the FARMER and the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS.

In the Northwest part of Kansas Mr. A. B. McNab, of Blue Rapids, will canvass for the FARMER having authority to receive subscriptions.

The FARMER will continue to fully occupy the field as a State Agricultural Journal. It is not local or sectional or partisan in its character, but a broad and liberal advocate of the people, of agriculture and its various interests, a welcome guest with every member of the family.

We ask our friends to give our Agents such help as they believe the merits of the paper warrant.

THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A recent visit to this College caused us to most sincerely wish that every farmer in Kansas could visit this institution and witness its success as a practical school. It is to-day in a successful and flourishing condition. No more vigorous and deserving attempt has been made in the whole country to solve the difficult problem of industrial education...

It should require no argument to show that a farmer's son is better prepared for successful farming, if he has studied under the guidance of an intelligent teacher, every process of growing trees, plants and vines, of propagating, grafting, planting, and training them. The College furnishes in its nursery, on its farm, its stables, its machine shops, its printing office, and its sewing and telegraph rooms, aids and helps to greater intelligence, appliances of the best kind for the student to learn practically, many things that no individual farmer can supply.

The President, J. A. Anderson, has been an enthusiastic worker for the Institution the past three years. And in this he has had the warmest support of the corps of able Professors to each of whom great credit is due for their untiring devotion to their work.

THE DRAWING OF THE TOPEKA LOTTERY SWINDLE.

A CLANDESTINE DIVISION OF THE STOLEN MONEY.

The "Farmer's" Course Fully Justified.

The readers of the FARMER are aware that we have given considerable space heretofore to show the audacious and unprincipled character of the lottery swindle, which for months has been operating under the name of the Topeka Library Aid Association. We have done this with a view first, to protect our readers; second, to contribute our part in preventing this lottery system of gambling securing a permanent foothold in our State. The scheme of this Library Aid Association has been based upon misrepresentations, false pretense and trickery from beginning to end. Not a single statement made concerning it, in the FARMER, has ever been refuted, and the final drawing is a triumphant vindication of the repeated charges in this journal, that the concern was the most outrageous and unblushing piece of villany, ever perpetrated under the guise of public charity.

MANNER OF DRAWING.

All the numbers will be placed in one wheel, and all the cash prizes in another wheel. After being thoroughly mixed, two children, blindfolded, in presence of the audience, will draw from each wheel, at the same time, a number and a prize, revolving the wheel each time and so on until all the prizes are drawn. No more generous enterprise was ever placed before the public; presenting, as it does, the certainty of one chance in every five.

By stealing the name of the Topeka Library, a noble Public Institution, the directors of which finding themselves compromised, sold the use of the Library name to these swindlers for \$5,000. By taking the names of the State Officers as guarantees of fair dealing, who by the way have had to issue a personal card repudiating the swindle, and by using every art and device to deceive the public at home and abroad, they collected for the sale of tickets a sum variously estimated to be from \$250,000 to \$300,000. The promises of an open and a public drawing were entirely ignored—three men during one night or a small part of it go through with the drawing of a scheme which advertises 97,500 prizes, a task utterly impossible to be performed by three men in one night. Who was responsible for the secret drawing? Are the officers of the bogus "State Capital Bank" or are the three Committee men? As there seems to be a big quarrel brewing over the division of this stolen money, we shall leave the thieves to fight it out among themselves. We have no sympathy to express for the ticket holders; people who are such consummate fools as to place money in the hands of dishonest, irresponsible gamblers, expecting they would deal honestly with them, deserve to pay for the lesson they are sure to receive. If any of the ticket holders of this Topeka Library Aid Association think it will pay them to prosecute the principals of the concern for obtaining money under false pretenses, there is not a question of doubt that every one of the scoundrels can be put inside the penitentiary for this fraud.

The Capital City of Kansas will be cursed, from one end of the country to the other today as harboring and upholding a set of scoundrels, who have taken money upon false pretenses.

The KANSAS FARMER and Topeka Blade are the only two papers in the city, that have made a protest against the disgrace of this fraud. The community, that has quietly permitted itself to be used and insulted by these scoundrels, deserve the contempt that will be most freely given it by gullied ticket holders throughout the United States.

THE LOTTERY SWINDLER. JAS. M. PATTEE.

How He Looks and What He Says.

While calling at the Blade office a few days since, the writer had an introduction to Mr. Jas. M. Patee, whose name we have heretofore mentioned in connection with his lottery swindling schemes at Omaha and Laramie.

As a subject of study we think we have never met so interesting a character as Mr. Patee. He is a man past middle age, hair and whiskers white, dresses well, wears glasses and has the brusque, energetic manner of a successful tradesman. He is frank spoken, jovial and communicative. He is the most honest outspoken swindler we ever saw. There is neither cant or pretense of morality or fair dealing in his composition. He seems to delight in boasting of his own villany in swindling weak human nature. He said his conscience did not trouble him, that the people wanted to be humbugged and it was his business to do it. Mr. Patee is in Topeka, as administrator of Mr. Bainn, who, up to his death, a few weeks since, was connected with the Topeka library swindle. In reply to the question as to what he thought of the secret drawing of the lottery here, he said "It is not my way of doing business; I always give the boys a public drawing, they have a chance in my schemes, although its a—small one." He said: "I dropped the 'public charity' business long ago—it's business with me. You see this 'moral' and 'respectability' dodge don't fool anybody; it's too thin. Your fellows here are young in the business, Bainn understood the business, he used to be my traveling agent, was afterwards a partner of mine,—we dissolved, he went to California, while I have been 'working' the West. Your Topeka fellows are crazy to have another lottery; you see they have made some money and now want to try it again. Let an old man tell you something; if you want to bust them, just let them go ahead. It never will do to let papers get down on you at home, where you are 'working' your scheme. You never see anything against Patee in any of the Laramie or Cheyenne papers. No Sir! I'm too sharp for that. You see I never go to a paper with a sixpence. I always pay my bills, do the square thing you know, people like to have me in their town, they know Patee understands his business. Men in my kind of business must expect to be abused. I like it, it advertises me. Gentlemen, I like your style. You see I am a frank man myself."

There were three or four gentlemen present besides myself, who listened to the old man as he rambled on glorifying his own dishonesty and explaining the tricks by which he swindled people out of their money. We left the presence of this man wondering which was the more pitiable, the gray haired old man who knew no shame, boasting of a life of dishonor and fraud, or the human cupidity which made his calling one of profit and wealth.

A LAW TO PROHIBIT THE UNITED STATES MAILS BEING USED BY LOTTERY GAMBLERS.

The following letter from Hon. John R. Goodin, M. C., enclosing House Bill prohibiting the U. S. mails being used for obscene books, papers, lottery circulars, etc. will be read with interest. In assisting to secure such legislation, Mr. Goodin is doing a good work for which the intelligent, good people of Kansas will thank him:

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., June 7, 1876. EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—The House has just passed the Bill which I enclose herewith. I think it will largely remedy some of the evils growing out of Lottery swindlers, against which the FARMER has so fearlessly battled. Respectfully, JOHN R. GOODIN.

To amend sections thirty-eight hundred and ninety-three and thirty-eight hundred and ninety-four of the Revised Statutes providing a penalty for mailing obscene books and other matters therein contained, and prohibiting lottery-circulars passing through the mails.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section thirty-eight hundred and ninety-three of the Revised Statutes shall be, and is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: "Every obscene, lewd, or lascivious book, pamphlet, picture, paper, print, or other publication of an indecent character, and every article or thing designed or intended for the prevention of conception or procuring of abortion, and every article or thing intended or adapted for any indecent or immoral use, and every written or printed card, circular, book, pamphlet, or advertisement, or notice of any kind giving information, directly or indirectly, where, or how, or of whom, or by what means, any of the hereinbefore-mentioned matters, articles, or things may be obtained or made, and every letter upon the envelope of which, or postal card upon which, indecent, lewd, obscene, or lascivious distinctions, epithets, terms, or language may be written or printed, are hereby declared to be non-mailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails, nor delivered from any post-office nor by any letter-carrier; and any person who shall knowingly deposit, or cause to be deposited, for mailing or delivery, anything declared by this section to be non-mailable matter, and any person who shall knowingly take the same, or cause the same to be taken, from the mails for the purpose of circulating or disposing of, or of aiding in the circulation or disposition of, the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for each offense be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not less than one year nor more than ten years, or both, at the discretion of the court."

And all offenses committed under the said original section thirty-eight hundred and ninety-three of the Revised Statutes prior to the approval of this act may be prosecuted and punished under the said original section in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

ROSS CHAMPION SELF-CLEANING HARRROW.

Mr. Thomas Buck, of Osceola, Iowa, is in Kansas at this time introducing the Ross Champion Self-Cleaning Harrow. It possesses many points of value, and is finding among the farmers of this section many friends, who are giving orders for the Harrow. Arrangements are about completed by Mr. Buck, with the Kansas Wagon Co., for manufacturing the harrow upon a large scale, which will place it fully before the farmers of the State.

TWENTY YEARS BEHIND THE AGE.

A writer in the Virginia Patron concludes his xxii contribution to that paper upon "The Negro—Who is He?" with the following piece of narrow-minded balderdash:

"From these enfranchised descendants of Ham, we have everything to fear—nothing to hope. We have already seen their high carnivals over the prostrated form of civil liberty. We have witnessed their barbaric dance and heard their heathenish songs over the ghost of John Brown. We have witnessed the destruction of the once proud temple of freedom, and even now behold the erection upon its ruins, by these enfranchised blacks, under the guidance and direction of selfish, vile, wicked and unprincipled political leaders, of a throne of despotism, the most cruel, the most wicked that ever darkened the page of history."

The time has passed for such mandila nonsense. In this republic, every man, without regard to race or color, is entitled to life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The safety of a republic against ignorance, lies in its public schools. If the masses are ignorant, so much the more necessity of the State making education compulsory and fitting its citizens to discharge their duties. The spirit of the Patron's correspondent belongs to the dark age of human slavery. What may have been the writer's remedies for the evils he so darkly pictures, we have not seen, but it seems very certain to us, that the opinions expressed above are entirely at variance with the tolerant and enlightened public sentiment of our country. The enfranchisement of a race of 4,000,000 of slaves, was the grandest event of our century, and the evils that may arise from raising a human being from chattel slavery to citizenship, can only be relieved by time and wise provision for educating and elevating in the scale of intelligence, the enfranchised slave.

THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The Republican National Convention meets to day, Wednesday, June 14th, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Democratic National Convention meets at St. Louis, June 24th, 1876. Who will be first and second as nominees of either convention, would require a prophit of more than ordinary power. The complications of the finance question, involving as it does, great differences of opinion in both parties, will more than likely cause them, in their nominations and platforms, to evade the issues presented by the late Convention at Indianapolis. Policy and cowardice usually prevail in parties where an honest expression of sentiment would lose them votes. Whatever may be the expression of strict partisan papers to the contrary, we believe that each year increases the number of independent voting citizens, who value their own judgment and ballot too highly to be forced by partisan leaders to vote contrary to their convictions. A strict partisan sheet, wearing the collar of the political ring that controls and owns its opinions, lustily bellows loyalty to party as the highest duty of the citizen, whatever may be the nomination or platforms, the noblest part any voter can perform, is to have the courage and manhood to vote according to his conscience and his best judgment.

VOL. I OF THE BERKSHIRE RECORD.

The American Berkshire Association will soon publish its first volume, which is to contain well authenticated pedigrees of the principal families of Berkshire Swine, with the dates of farrow, and names and post-office addresses of Breeders. The Secretary, Mr. Phil. M. Springer, of Springfield, Ill., writes: "This you will observe is the first successful attempt ever made at the publication of a Herd Book of Swine. The cordial reception given the announcement of the enterprise, and the continued encouragement it has since met with, show plainly that the work was commenced none too soon. It was one of the demands of the times, and as it increases in popularity, and comes into general use, the benefits to be derived from it will become more than ever apparent. Breeders of Berkshires have long desired some means of knowing definitely, that when they send to a great distance and pay high prices for new stock to keep up their own herds, they are really getting something new, instead of, as is so often the case, buying in fact animals so closely related to those they already possess, as to defeat almost entirely the object had in view in such purchase. The necessity for occurrences of this kind will, by the introduction of the Berkshire Record, soon cease to exist, and the breeding of Berkshires will be conducted with that degree of certainty as to results, which already characterizes the breeding of Short-horn cattle."

Minor Mention.

The Campbell Press Co.—The Campbell Press Co., of New York, have erected a fine building at Philadelphia for the exhibition of their superior presses. The FARMER is printed on a Campbell press. It is in every way a very satisfactory press, and the Company are generous accommodating gentlemen to deal with.

A Dairyman's Opinion—I believe that with the skilled and practical dairymen of Kansas, an exhibit can be made by that State at the Centennial that would add much to her credit and I believe, take more prizes than any other State on dairy products. You have the grass and the pure running water, thus healthy cows and pure blood, also the men and women to make the pure milk into the best butter and cheese. Try it by all means. C. G. T.

Appreciative Words.—Mrs. J. C. E., of Coffey county, Kansas, writes of the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS as follows: "It is nothing less than delightful, as well as instructive and eminently suggestive. The latter feature is so exceedingly well calculated to stimulate the intellect of the young, that too strong terms cannot be bestowed in commendation of it."

KANSAS REDEEMS HER BONDS.

NOTICE TO BOND HOLDERS. TREASURY DEPARTMENT. TOPEKA, KAN., June 1, 1876.

All bonds issued by the State of Kansas, and maturing July 1, 1876, will be paid on and after June 25, 1876, upon presentation, either at the Banking house of Donnell, Lawson & Co., fiscal agents for Kansas, 92 Broadway, New York, or at the office of the State Treasurer, Topeka, Kansas. J. NO. FRANCIS, State Treasurer.

Ridpath's Popular History.—It is seldom that we feel inclined to fully commend a book sold by canvassers. In this instance, however, we are pleased to say it is a most complete and valuable historical work. The maps showing the growth of the Territories and States, the grants, purchases, localities of Indian tribes and their boundaries, are distinctive points of value, and alone worth the price of the book. It is published by Jones Bro's & Co., of Chicago, and sold by subscription in this locality by O. Wilmarth, who is agent for the publishers.

Trap Shooting Tournament.—The Kansas City Shooting Club, will hold a trap shooting tournament at the Exposition grounds at Kansas City, Missouri, commencing Wednesday, June 21st, and continuing three days. Capt. A. H. Bogardus, a champion in pigeon shooting, will be present. Four hundred dollars in cash prizes is offered.

Cane-mills and Evaporators.—Parties in want of Cane-mills and Evaporators will do well to send for Price-list and Circular of the celebrated Cook Evaporator and Victor Cane-mill, manufactured by the Blymyer Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, O. See advertisement.

Farmers send to May Bros, Galesburg, Ill., for descriptive circular of their new improved, heavy, steel-vane Wind Mill, and of their "Combined Mill," warranted first class mills. Wholesale price of 9 foot Wheel, \$30 on cars. One month trial given. Any carpenter (with the printed directions) can put the mill up right in one day.

Tax payers of Kansas will bear in mind that a penalty of 5 per cent will be added on all unpaid taxes on the 21st day of June. Warrants will be placed in the hands of the Sheriff for the collection of unpaid personal property taxes on the 1st day of July. All lands and town lots on which the taxes of 1875 are delinquent will be advertised for sale on the 10th of July.

Crop Notes.

FROM OREGON. It may interest your readers to know something of this far Westward State. We have had a very backward season, the farmers on the low prairies are not yet through sowing grain on account of the incessant rains. If we get through by the 10th of June, however, we expect a fair crop, and if wet weather continues we shall have good crops, I have not seen a failure in crops here since I came to the country in 1851.

The Grange movement is progressing in spite of the opposition. Our State Agency is doing a good work. Subordinate Granges are wide awake and going ahead, Butteville Grange No. 74 has just completed its hall and will soon meet for a dedication harvest feast and dance. Yours Truly, C. T. CASTLEMAN.

Butteville, Oregon. GARDNER, HUERRANO CO., COL. JUNE 5th, 1876.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—I am directed by Gardner Grange, P of H, to tender the thanks of the Grange to you for the donation of your valuable paper, which is duly appreciated, and will say on my own account that I consider it the most valuable farmer's paper received at this post office. You will likely receive some subscriptions from our Grange. Yours Respectfully, C. B. PATTERSON, Sec'y.

FROM SUMNER COUNTY.

EDITOR FARMER.—I want to see Sumner county represented in your crop reports. We are rejoicing in the prospect of the finest harvest ever seen in this county. Many are getting their wheat into shock, while others are preparing for harvest. On the 19th of May a severe hail storm passed over the county doing considerable damage. We have had much high water this spring, indeed, much more so than has ever been known here before. There are a great many good emigrants coming into the county and pre-emption claims are very scarce. I find almost everything advertised in your paper that a farmer can want, but no breeder of dairy stock seems to be represented. I want a good bull, the best that can be had for the milk dairy. Where can such be had and what will be the cost? I like your paper very much and wish you continued success. Yours Truly, J. NO. W. PARISH.

From McPherson County Kansas.

June 5.—Wheat good, a great difference in favor of early sown. The crop will not be as good as expected six weeks ago. Oats good. Corn growing slowly. A large area of broom corn planted. Plenty of rain, ground quite wet, have had some very heavy rains in fact too much rain at times for rapid growth of all kinds of crops. Our county was visited by a very destructive hail storm on the 2nd, many wheat fields are reported totally destroyed in the line of the storm. JOHN RICHIEY.

From Barton County.

Crops in Chain Valley, Barton county, are promising. Fall wheat was somewhat damaged by drouth but there will be a good crop notwithstanding. Oats and corn good. Emigrants coming it rapidly and the people are in good spirits. G. W. M.



Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

We chanced upon some advice in regard to home-made cook books, that is so good we quote it for the benefit of young housekeepers, young ladies and girls of still fewer years, and suggest to them that a cook book, or book of recipes for all kinds of household duties, made now while they have a mother to assist in teaching them and to advise their utility would be found invaluable when they begin to keep their own house, and have to depend upon their own judgment.

Never take a recipe on trust, or even on the recommendation of a friend; try it yourself before entering it in your book—you will thus be saved the pain of finding out, too late, probably from an error in diction, that it does not turn out well, when by adhering strictly to the rule, to enter nothing till you have tested it, you know at once that all your recipes can be depended on, and that there is no mistake about them. How often in reading a recipe in a cookery book, you think—That looks promising! I wish I knew it would answer. With your own book you need not be at such a loss; you have there confidence that is not misplaced, and confidence in what you are about, is generally half the battle. Therefore, we would say—write down everything you can make yourself, from a water-gruel to a pate de foie gras; and with your book, and your knowledge, you may take the world, broadside on, and when other trades fail, you can set up a restaurant; or go out as a chef de cuisine; or, if you are of a literary turn, you can lecture at some school of cookery.

Several years ago, when we were having some whitewashing done by a professional, he said that one of our rooms which had been a good deal smoked by a bad fire, would have to be whitewashed with ashes first, to "kill the smoke" or else it would draw through the lime, and the walls would soon look as bad as ever, consequently he mixed fire-wood ashes with enough whitewash to give the room a mud colored coat first; the next coat of the pure lime was as white as snow and the smoke did not come through.

This year we had a smoked kitchen and it occurred to us that it could be whitened just as well with one coat of a little concentrated lye was put in the whitewash, as it could with a coat of ashes and then a coat of lime; we mixed the whitewash accordingly and found our supposition correct, the wall was whitened and the "smoke killed" all at once.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

"WE GIRLS."

BY H. ADA PECK.

In the study of human nature, a prominent subject is the ever perplexing one of "our girl." For years past, her merits and demerits have been discussed, but, as yet, we have never heard of a single instance where the conclusion proved satisfactory to the girl herself. Considering this, it seems a little strange that she has not yet taken up the pen in her own behalf, for, after all, she is better acquainted with herself than is any one else.

As we are stepping, one after another, from the home threshold into a wider sphere, we cannot help expressing surprise that many who possess marked ability and strength of character, are received so coldly by the world. They are plainly told: "You have no place here; your education has not been a suitable one for business life, and with your careless, school-girl view of its duties, you could never make that independence of character your own, which is so necessary to success." Then our lack of independence argues against us! We admit that, as a general thing, girls have too little independence, but we think that a share of the blame should rest upon society itself. It is a comparatively short time, since independence in a woman was at all tolerated; it was something that made her masculine and strong minded. But a short experience has shown that she may be perfectly self-reliant, and yet be a woman, too. And it is safe to say that independence is more and more becoming woman's own.

We have not suitable educations for business life! And why not? The girls of to-day are quietly dropping out of the old plan of education, and finding in the new all that strengthens the mind and elevates to noble purposes. In the pursuit of mathematical and scientific studies, a breadth of intellect is developed that will be a valuable resource in future, while the delight of language, art, and mental science can only purify, soften and refine.

Whether her mind is fitted to undergo all the mental training necessary in the attainment of a thorough education, is a much debated question. Lately evidences that would appear conclusive, have shown that in many higher educational institutions, and even in our own schools, the girls are fully up to the standard of intellect observable in boys of a corresponding age. Yet people will not be satisfied that this is true. As an illustration, they point to the numbers of women who are idle, aimless, and inert; who spend their lives like butterflies, flying from one blossom to another, but resting upon none.

Frankly we confess that we are not faultless. There are, alas, too many Flora McFlimsey's among us; yet we have known Miss. Flora herself to spend as much thought over some frivolity, as many would upon a subject ten times as deep; who knows, then, but that, if her thoughts were directed in some more proper channel, the result would be worthy of the pains? Satisfied upon the point of ability, the next question is, "what shall we study?" Shall we be accomplished only in the arts polite, that we may become ornamental, though perhaps not useful members of society?

These may be beneficial, but certainly not essential. Let us first master those studies that will be of the most practical use in life, thus laying a firm foundation upon which to build and support all the light structures that our fancies may afterward suggest. Some urge that the study of mathematics and sciences is distasteful to girls, therefore should not be pursued. This is often true, but I think that custom is here, too, at fault. People have not expected them to study, and much less make use of trigonometry and astronomy; consequently they did not, until a few, "strong-minded" perhaps, opened a way for their fellow-sisters by going forward themselves, and experience has shown that the step taken was in no wise a regretted or injurious one. Then, having decided upon a practical education, what use shall we make of it? While the sphere of many will be without the home-circle, the majority will spend their lives at home, and the knowledge acquired from books would not avail them much in the duties of everyday life. Then we must be skilled in household mysteries, that we may be fitted to take a place in the home and perform its work. And here it is to be regretted that so many young women, just entering upon their life-duties, have acquired such a distaste for housework. True, there are some, who really having no talent for housework, and a decided one for some other employment, ought never to assume its burdens; but, remember, girls, there is more demand for housekeepers than for any other kind of workers in the present state of the world. Love of order is the first step towards civilization, and there certainly can be no more disgrace in making this advance, than teaching others the laws of esthetics, which last is always considered a decided step towards civilization.

But do not be content with the limits of your home. Bring your education into use, and reserve a little time for civilizing yourself. Some think they do this in their gossiping with their neighbors; but it seems to me that no one possessing common sense could in any way imagine that it was improving to her mind, or, indeed, help foreseeing deplorable consequences. The only cure for this very general fault is to keep the heart and mind constantly employed with better and more useful things. This does not apply solely to women, for there are just as many gossips among men, and the same remedy, applied in any case, has always wrought a decided change for the better.

Then, fitted by her mental, moral and physical education, "our girl" is ready to enter understandingly upon her duties, and with a willingness to be of use in the world. And what is usefulness? Does it consist in toil and trouble spent for the sake of ourselves, or of favored friends? There would be a selfishness in that. To be truly useful, we must do good impartially, and that is the only unselfish usefulness. But we must do good to ourselves, too, and, in choosing a vocation that would promise to be of use to the world, also, many would be at a loss. It is generally best for them to choose for themselves, and, if unsuccessful, always best for them to see their own mistake. Yet, in some cases, others could best choose for them. Some lack judgment, and some would be to unselfish, and there is as much harm in living too much for others and fostering their selfishness, as in too much neglecting them.

And having entered our vocation, let us first cultivate patience, it is the virtue always most needed. We must be patient with our work, patient with others' faults, and patient with ourselves. We must be resolute and dauntless if we expect success; the faint-hearted can never achieve.

"Study yourselves; and most of all note well wherein kind nature meant you to excel. Not every blossom ripens into fruit." Of course we all have built our air castles, and dreamed in an ideal world. Our ambition ever rests upon a height that it seems we can never scale; there is always a moving phantom before us, eluding and deceiving. While realities are always before us that must occupy most of our lives, we turn to the ideal world with a sense of relief from something oppressive. Whatever materialists may say, it is always pleasant to dream, and dream culture, if indulged in just enough, is something really necessary to satisfy wants of mind and soul. One who never dreams is of little use to either himself or the world. Of course the "stern realities" of life must be given place to; we cannot live on ideality. Still, let us acknowledge its benefits.

As the rosy flush of life's morning dawns upon us, with the poet we say:— "How beautiful is youth! how bright it gleams With its illusions, aspirations, dreams! Book of beginning, story without end, Each maid a heroine, and each man a friend! Aladdin's Lamp and Fortunatus' Purse That hold the treasures of the universe, All possibilities are in its hands, No danger daunts it, and no foe withstands; In its sublime audacity of faith, 'Be thou removed,' it to the mountain saith, And with ambition, feet, secure and proud, Ascends the ladder leaning on the cloud!"

As we pass onward to the noon of life, may we all, though each is of the world, refrain from worldliness. Caring not for the flattering titles the world may bestow, may we so live for the good of all, that each may win that worthier name, "Nature's Noblewoman." Bravely entering upon our life duties, whether in household, workshop, or schoolroom, let us be faithful, true and earnest.

"And so make life, death, and the vast forever, One grand, sweet song."

TOPEKA, KAN., May, 1876. FRENCH TOAST.—Beat four eggs very light and stir them in a pint of milk; slice some baker's bread, dip the pieces into the egg, then lay them in a pan of hot lard and fry brown; sprinkle a little powdered sugar and cinnamon on each piece and serve hot.

A WIFE WORTH HAVING.

A SEA SKETCH.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

The old ship Vincent seemed to be one of those craft that, according to the theory of sailors, are doomed to ill-luck. James Marshall a young man from Newport, R. I., had been her captain for five years, and during that time she had been twice "knocked down," once had she carried away her foremast, and, at the time of which we write, the old ship was docked at Liverpool, undergoing repairs from a serious damage she had received during a heavy gale in St. George's Channel. But, in all these mishaps, the owners had been forced to acknowledge that the young captain was entirely free from blame, while, on the other hand, he had made better "time" in his trips than any other master had ever been able to get out of her.

The last damage which the Vincent received proved to be the occasion of the dawning of a new era in the life of Captain Marshall, for, while waiting in Liverpool for his ship to be repaired, he fell in with a blooming New England girl, named Emma Ramsay, the eldest daughter of the agent who did the business for the Vincent's owners, and ere long they discovered that between them there existed a peculiar feeling of mutual love.

Captain Marshall popped the delicate question, Emma consulted with her papa, and at length she consented to become Mrs. Marshall. It was a happy day for all parties when the marriage took place, for, from the known characters of the bridegroom and his beautiful bride, all felt sure that the match would prove one of peace and content.

The Vincent was once more ready for sea. Her cargo was all on board and shipped for Boston, and Emma had resolved to accompany her husband to the United States.

For a number of days the weather was pleasant and the wind was fair, while Captain Marshall felt himself supremely happy in the delightful company of his wife. The old sailors shook their heads as they saw the gentle Emma pacing the deck, and they very mysteriously asserted that "such pleasure couldn't always last."

And so, indeed, it proved, for, at the close of a pleasant day, when they were within three or four days' sail of their destined port, things began to look anything but agreeable. Away to the southward and eastward the horizon began to assume a sort of inky blackness, with here and there a ghost-like, livid spot, while on all hands the heavens had changed their ethereal blue for a cast of deeper and more fearful import.

Captain Marshall felt as he had never felt before on the approach of a storm. For himself, for his ship, he had no thought then. There was one on board who engrossed his every sympathy; for his young wife he felt a degree of intense anxiety that was painful, but he forgot not his duty, and with comparative calmness he set about it.

The courses were hauled up and snugly furled, the lighter sails taken in, and the lofty yards and topgallant masts sent on deck, and the three topsails close reefed.

Long before the sun went down, the undulating ocean had assumed almost the blackness of night, and not many moments elapsed after the spar had been secured upon the deck ere the storm burst upon the ship. It was a regular southeaster, and those who have encountered one of these storms in the Gulf, know something of their power.

Higher and higher rose the mighty tempest, until at length it was found necessary to take in the topsails, and trust to the fore and main storm-staysails and a balance-reefed spanker, and in this way the ship lay-to till morning, the gale increasing every hour.

Captain Marshall had trusted that when the sun rose on the next day the storm would abate, but in this he was disappointed, for a part of the afternoon he was actually obliged to send before it. It was not until two staysails had been torn from their bolt-ropes that he broke his fears to his wife.

"Emma," said he, "I wish I had not taken you with me."

"Why so?" she asked, as she gazed up into her husband's face with apparent astonishment.

"Why so! Do you not comprehend our danger?"

"But the ship does not leak, does it?" returned Emma, with remarkable coolness.

"No."

"Then let us not fear the storm. I was born upon the Atlantic, I feel that I can yet trust to my native element."

The captain was astonished at this trait in his wife's character, and clasping her in his arms he felt his own soul swelling with a new life.

"Emma," he said, as he gazed more affectionately than ever into her face, "my heaviest fears are passed. For you alone have I feared the most; but now I can calmly tell you wherein lies our danger. This storm has driven us far out of our course, and twice have we been scudding before it. I fear that the coast of Maine cannot be far to the leeward, and of that coast I know nothing, save what I may gather from my chart. For us to lay-to is next to impossible. The rising sea has rendered our stay-sails useless, and I have been obliged to set the close reefed main-top-sail, but she cannot hold it long."

"My husband," returned Emma, "though you may know nothing of the coast of Maine, yet there are few spots along her rugged shores that are not as play-grounds to me. My father was for many years a surveyor of her islands and harbors, and I was his constant companion. To me her cliffs and inlets present nothing that can alarm me."

"Hardly had she ceased speaking when a sharp crack, like the report of a pistol, sounded from aloft, followed by a tearing and crashing that started the captain to his feet.

"The main-top-sail has gone!" he exclaimed, and immediately he sprang upon the deck.

"Again the ship was put before the gale, and for several moments Captain Marshall was undecided what to do. While in this quandary he felt a hand laid upon his shoulder, and on turning, he beheld his wife. She had a 'sou'-wester' upon her head, and a pea jacket buttoned close about her.

"What is the matter, James?" she said. Her husband explained his perplexity. A strange look of fearlessness and confidence rested upon that fair woman's face, and looking for a moment at the compass, she said: "We head due north-west. Station a trusty lookout in the fore-top, and let the ship stand on!"

gazed upon her, felt that what daunted not a woman should not daunt them.

"Land ho!" came from the fore-top.

In three minutes more, as the ship rose upon the bosom of a giant sea, the land was made out from the deck, bearing about two points on the larboard bow. Emma caught sight of it, and seized a glass, at the next swell she discovered a lighthouse upon its summit.

Then she turned her glass over the starboard beam, and in a moment she exclaimed: "There are the Bantam ledges. That land on the starboard bow is Seguin, and beyond I can see Cape Small Point. James," she continued, as she gazed into her husband's face with a look all made up of conscious power, 'if you will drop your fore-top-sail, I will take you into the Kennebec!'

For a moment Captain Marshall hardly credited the evidence of his own senses, but one look into the calm, radiant features of his wife determined him, and in five minutes the fore-top-sail was sheeted home.

Emma Marshall seized the spanker out-haul and sprang upon the wheel-house, and calm as the falling of the summer's dew fell her orders to the men at the wheel. The island of Seguin was cleared in safety, the ship bowed fearlessly by the foam-dashed rocks, and ere long her bows clef the smoother waters of the noble Kennebec. All danger was passed. Though the storm still raged, yet the old Vincent rode at anchor, and the howling tempest could harm her no more.

Emma Marshall descended from her station and sought her cabin. Her rough habiliments were thrown aside, and ere long she reappeared in all the modest and beauty of her native grace. Captain Marshall pressed her to his bosom, and at that moment the hardy seamen waved their hats high above their uncovered heads, while a prolonged shout of joy and gratitude went forth from their relieved souls. They had been saved from the terrible "Coast Storm," and from the bottom of their hearts they confessed that Emma Marshall was a WIFE WORTH HAVING.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

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THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the Week Ending June 14th, 1876.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by William Hall, Mill Creek Tp., one light sorrel mare, four white feet, white stripe in face, saddle and harness marks, about 14 1/2 hands high, four years old. Valued at \$40.00. Chautauque County—E. B. Hibbard, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by George L. Brown of Centre Tp., one bay mare, pony, three or four years old, no marks or brands. Worth \$30. Coffey County—Job Throckmorton, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. D. Austin, Rock Creek Tp., April 17th, 1876, one cream colored pony mare, 14 hands high, seven years old, blind in right eye, white strip on forehead, left hind leg white from knee down, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.00. Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Jacob Kohler of Liberty Tp., one dark iron grey horse, about 12 hands high, and supposed to be about 4 years old. Valued at \$20.00. Davis County—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by A. C. Baker in Millard Tp., one chestnut roan mare, two or three years old, four white feet, white stripe in forehead, no marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$25.00. Harvey County—H. W. Bunker, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by D. G. Heson of Lakin Tp., May 5th, 1876, one bayish roan gelding, with dark mane and tail and legs, no marks or brands, supposed to be 7 yr old. Also, one black mare, of uncertain age, some saddle marks and the letters "D" branded on left shoulder. Both supposed to be young stock. Johnson County—Jas. Martin, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Frederick Wesemann of Lexington Tp., May 5th, 1876, a black roan pony mare, about 11 hands high, six years old, no marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$20.00. Marshall County—G. M. Lewis, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Christian Mohrbacher, on the 20th of May, 1876, in Franklin Tp., one three year old steer, color red, white face, white under belly, and white at the tip of tail. Appraised at \$25.00. Also, one two year old steer, color pale red and white, left horn point turned down. Appraised at \$25.00. Riley County—J. C. Burzyne, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by G. R. Norris, Mayday Tp., one dark bay pony mare, mule also brand on left hip, collar marks, about 14 hands high, six years old. Valued at \$35. Washington County—G. W. Pasko, Clerk. MARE—Taken up, May 2nd, 1876, by John Crofton, of Lincoln Tp., one black mare, four years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised at \$40.00. Wabaussee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by L. H. Woods, Rock Creek Tp., May 29th, one dark bay or brown mare, about 16 hands high, 4 years old, small white spot on left side of right hind heel.

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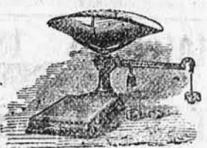


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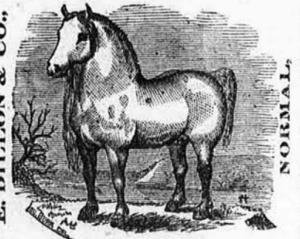
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STALLIONS AT NORWOOD STOCK FARM, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

NORWOOD. Half-brother to Blackwood, record of 2.31 at three years old. Lulu record of 2.15 and the fastest three heats ever trotted. May Queen, with record of 2.20, will be allowed to serve a limited number of mares besides his owners. Terms—\$50 the season, with privilege of returning such mares next season as may fall to get in foal. NORWOOD was got by Alexander Norman, is 16 hands high, weighs 1550 pounds, and was bred by Gano Hill, Bourbon County, Ky. First dam by old Cockspur, second dam by Cherokee, third dam by Tiger Whip.

Manchester. By Mambrino, he by Marion and he by Clay's Mambrino Chief. First dam by Idol; second dam by Cockspur; third dam by Morris' Whip. Terms—\$30 the season. JERSEY.—Cows, Heifers and Bulls for sale, of the purest blood. E. A. SMITH, Lawrence.

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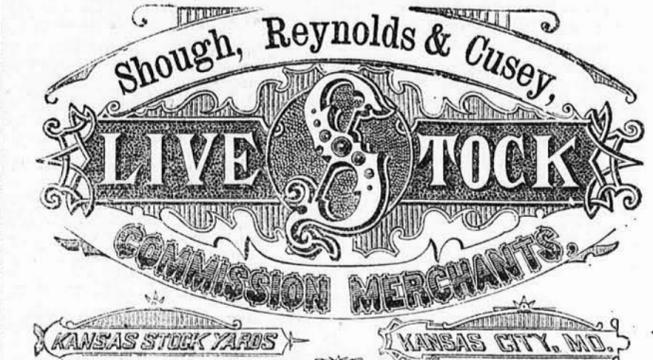
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THE MOST COMPLETE SET OF 36 WORKING TOOLS. EVER OBTAINED BY PATRONS. Lever Seal, Standard Design, \$3. To order, under Seal of Grange, I will send a set for examination. Address, JAS. MURDOCK, JR. 165 Race St., Cincinnati, O. Send for Price List and Illustrated Catalogue. A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing! SAVE YOUR EYES! Restore your Sight! THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES. By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYE SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes. WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING RUGG GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also. Agents Wanted, Gents or Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DE J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 504) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

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Also will Receive Consignments of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce, At our office, corner Fifth and Wyandotte streets, opposite Lindell Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

DRY GOODS! WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE BUY FROM FIRST HANDS, AND CARRY A HEAVY STOCK OF STAPLE DRY GOODS,

And to subscribers of KANSAS FARMER, will duplicate prices of any responsible Eastern House. Particular attention paid to filling orders for Patrons' Clubs. Get your Grange to make up orders together, so as to take whole bolts of

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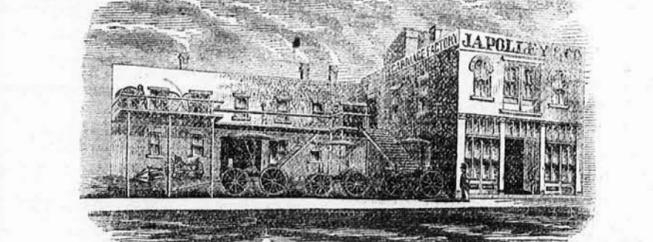
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Have removed to their new and elegant salesroom, 612 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Opposite the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri.

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Can be seen and purchased at low prices to suit the times. Hall's Safe and Lock Co., 612 Washington Avenue. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. BRINSON & Co., Portland, Me.



FATTENED ON AN AULTMAN-TAYLOR STRAW STACK. If you don't see the point, write Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, General Agents, Kansas City, Missouri. Handsome colored lithograph of "Comic Thresher Scene," sent free upon application.

Clarks' Anti-Bilious Compound

Never fails to give a good appetite. It purifies the blood, and restores to the Liver its primitive health and vigor. It is the best remedy in existence for the cure of Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Sourness of Stomach, Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhea, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Jaundice, Consumption, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt rheum, Fever and Ague, General Debility, Nervous Headache, and Female Diseases.

A REWARD Was, for three years, offered for any case of the above diseases which could not be cured by Clarks' Anti-Bilious Compound. It is sold by nearly every druggist in the United States. Price \$1.00 per bottle. R. C. & C. S. CLARK, Cleveland, Ohio.

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If you want a Patent, send us a model or sketch and a full description of your invention. We will make an examination at the Patent Office, and if we think it patentable, will send you papers and advice, and prosecute your case. Our fee will be in ordinary cases, \$25. Advice free. Address LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Washington, D. C. Send Postal Card for our "GUIDE FOR OBTAINING PATENT," a book of 50 pages.

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BEST PLANTS IN THE MARKET. Red and Yellow Nansmond and South Queen, \$2.25 per thousand; \$7.00 per four thousand. Brazilian \$2.50 per thousand; \$9.00 per four thousand. Cash to accompany orders. Special prices on large lots. Address TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Seedsmen, Kansas City, Mo.

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From ten varieties of pure bred Land and Water Fowls, Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns and Bantams, Ducks and Geese. Everything warranted to go safely by express. Prices to suit the times. Fowls for sale at all times. Address J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Leavenworth County, Kan.

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THEODORE BATES, Wellington, Lafayette county, Mo., (rail road station, Lexington) breeder of pure Short-Horn Cattle; also, Cotswold and South Down Sheep. Stock for sale. THOS. C. STERRETT, WARRENSBURG, MACON CO., ILL., breeder of Norman and Clyde draft horses. When open stable of Stallions in Decatur for the Season of 1876. Correspondence solicited. J. F. TRUE, NEWMAN, KANSAS, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle. Bulls for sale. Ellington's 24 Duke, No. 1662—a good bull—now offered. J. S. MCCREARY, Jacksonville, Ill., breeder and shipper of the celebrated GLAXY CHINA HOGS of the best quality. Send for Circular and Price List. G. LUK & KNAPP, Atchison, Kan., breeders of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle of straight herd book pedigree and pure bred Berkshire Pigs. Correspondence solicited. ALBERT CLANE, Durham Park, Marion co., Kansas, breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. J. S. LONG, Glen Farm, Monroe Postoffice, Jasper county, Iowa, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle. See Young Bulls for sale at fair prices. JOHN W. CALEY, Canton, Ill., breeder and shipper of pure bred Poland China hogs. This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871, over 25 competitors. W. H. CUCHIANE, Emporia, Kan., breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Stock shipped from Pickaway County, Ohio. T. L. MILLER, Beecher, Illinois, breeder and importer of HEREFORD CATTLE and Cotswold Sheep. Correspondence solicited. W. M. S. TILTON, Topeka, Mo., breeder of Holstein and Jersey Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, and driving horses of fashionable blood. THOS. L. MCKEEN, Richland Stock Farm—Pure bred Short-Horn Cattle, Jerseys, Young Mary's Leans, &c. Asside Fowls of best strains. Circulars free. P. O. Easton, Pa. BYRON BREWSTER, Glenn, Johnson county, Kansas, breeder of Poland-China swine. Pigs, not a kin shipped by rail, and warranted first-class. Correspondence solicited. B. A. GEARY, Geary City, Doniphan co., Kansas, importer and breeder of Game Fowls. Games for sale by the society. Also can furnish all the leading strains of Game Fowls and fancy pigeons. THE FINEST LOT OF FULLY BRED POLAND CHINA AND BERKSHIRE PIGS, also Short-horn Durham Cattle, constantly on hand, for sale at the dairy farm of H. B. Saffold, one mile east of Winfield, Cowley Co., Kansas. SAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, of the Humphrey's importation in 1822. Also Curran's Wirtz Hogs, pure stock and Longhorn Cattle. Circulars, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. \$2.00 LAMBS FOR SALE this year.

Nurserymen's Directory.

APPLE SEED—Prime, fresh Apple Seed for sale at low rates. Address H. W. BLASFIEDL, Homer, N. Y. APPLE STOCKS and Root Grads for sale by D. W. Kaufman, Des Moines Iowa. H. Fruit, Evergreen, Larch and Deciduous Tree Seedlings. Importer and dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruit and Tree Seeds.

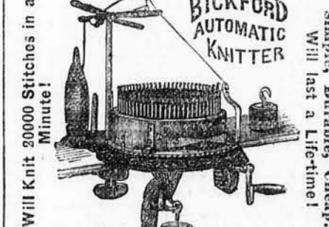
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JOHN KENN, SEEDSMAN, Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Correspondence Solicited.

St. Louis Veterinary College.

(INCORPORATED, 1875.) No. 114 LUCAS (CHRISTY) AVENUE. TRUSTEES: Norman J. Colman, C. L. Hunt, C. C. Rainwater, A. M. Britton, Jas. Green, A. Phillips, R. S. McDonald, Jas. M. Loring, Thos. H. Gibson. This institution is now open for the reception of students. Clinical Lectures and demonstrations being given throughout the spring and summer course. The winter session will commence on the Second Monday in October. The hospital in connection with the College is also open for the reception of patients. For further information and particulars, address Dr. S. W. T. Surgeons in Charge.

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A Family Knitting Machine. Now attracting universal attention by its astonishing performance and its great practical value for every day family use. It knits almost every possible variety of plain or fancy work. With Almost Magical Speed, and gives perfect shape and finish to all garments. IT WILL KNIT A PAIR OF SOCKS IN FIFTEEN MINUTES! Every machine Warranted perfect, and to do just what is represented. A complete instruction book accompanies each machine. No. 1 Family Machine, 2 cylinder, 64 & 72 needles, \$30 No. 3 " " " 61, 72 & 100 " " " 40. A sample machine will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada, (Where we have no agent), express charges pre paid, on receipt of the price. Orders wanted in every State, County, City and Town, to whom very liberal discounts will be made. Address, BICKFORD KNITTING MACHINE CO., Sole Manufacturers, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

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Legal Blanks, Seals, Stamps, &c.

No Huckstering—Uniform and Legitimate Prices. GEO. W. MARTIN.

Let us Smile.

Mrs. Ira Mead, of Greenwich, who is one hundred and six years old, says: "Few people die after they get to be a hundred."

The two places to look for Philadelphia pickpockets—the centennial and the penny-fentary.

What is the difference between one who walks and one who looks up a flight of stairs?—One steps up stairs, and the other stares up steps.

Irate wife (whose husband has returned home late)—"Now, I'll give you a piece of my mind." Husband—"Don't, my dear, you can't spare it?"

The wool crop of Dark county won't materially increase until there are more dogs going around on three legs with a broken back.

Morton McMichael wishes us to call the Exhibition a "Wondrous Fair." Why not a "Passing Fair?"—New York Graphic. That's so; Why not? You pass the fare when you enter, and keep passing the "fair" after you are in.—Norristown Herald.

In the Phrenological Journal of this month is a question from some one who says he has a red nose, and describes himself as one who never used coffee, tobacco, or alcoholic liquors. The editor of the Phrenological Journal says the real cause of red noses is cold feet. That is the reason why men say, "Give me a glass of cold feet."—New York Herald.

He was too solemn a preacher; he didn't suit in Nevada. The chairman of the farewell committee expressed it well; said he, "Now you can git, pard; we ain't agin religion out here, and it riles us to see a feller spillin' it." Git!

A Boston paper, noticing the pride of young men entering business life, says too many of them wish to retail high-toned strawberries instead of peddling plain codfish.

He isn't six years old, and he said: "Please, sister Sarah, can't I have another piece of that nice custard pie you made?" "Why, deary you are too full for utterance now; look at that luscious dumpling on your plate not half eaten." "Oh, well, sister, I know the dumpling side of my stomach is full, but the custard-pie side feels rather empty yet."

A colored preacher down South took for his text the words: "Though after my skin-worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh I shall see God," which he divided into three parts, as follows: "First, skin-worms; second, what they done; third, what the man seen after he was eaten up."

The hammer with which the murderer Piper killed Mary Tynan is carefully preserved in Boston as "an illustration of the compact material inorganicism which necessarily becomes an irresponsible agent in the transmission of life-eliminating force on occasion when the mysteriously desirable condition of mental equipoise departs and a morbid idiosyncrasy induces the seemingly inexorable perpetration of bloody deeds of derring-do."

A Wag who had wrapped a piece of cloth having the word "Centennial" on it around an egg, and then boiled it so that the word appeared plainly on the shell, sadly deceived a Portland (Conn.) farmer, who took it out of a nest where it had been placed, and exhibited it at the office of a newspaper as a wonderful manifestation of the hen's intimate knowledge of the history of the United States.

The man who should cast a greenback into the fire would be thought foolish. Is he any more so than the man who buys a cheap and well-nigh worthless oil for his harness, when he can get Uncle Sam's Harness Oil, the best leather preservative known?

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

Spread the Glad Tidings!



The New American Sewing Machine.

Emphatically the Grange Machine of the West, endorsed by the Executive Committee of the Missouri State Grange and prominent Patrons of Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and the

Standard Machine

of the Kansas State Grange, is sold to the people at hard pan prices. The only Machine in the world using the patent

Self-Threading Shuttle.

Self-setting Needle, Self-regulating Tensions throughout, never breaks thread, never skips stitches, never out of order, always in readiness for use, and no instruction or previous practice or experience required to fully understand it. Does every kind and grade of family sewing with the greatest ease and perfection. Send for "Our Bulletin to the P. or H." and read our testimonials. We wish the business men of the West to act as our Agents. Teachers, preachers, patrons of husbandry, and every body else procure our circulars, samples and special terms, and send your orders for the "New American" Machine, to

D. A. BUCK, Manager, No. 200 South 4th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Parties in the vicinity of Topeka will find the machine on exhibition and for sale with

JOHN G. OTIS, AGENT, Patrons' Commercial Agency, Topeka, Kansas.

7,000 Sold in 1875. NEW FORCE FEED

Buckeye Grain Drill.

Will sow any desired quantity without changing gears. Will sow Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Beans, Peas, Corn, Potatoes, &c. Just What You Want. It sows any Force Feed ever made. Send for circular, or ask your dealer to show you the Buckeye.

P. P. MANT & CO., Springfield, O.

THE STATE SENTINEL.

IS THE ONLY STRICTLY Temperance and Family Newspaper

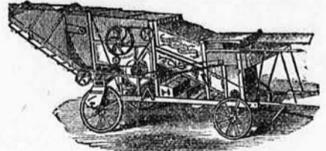
Now published in the West.

A home paper devoted to home interests: alive and fully up to the times on all questions affecting the moral, social and physical welfare of the State and country. It is a paper for you and your family.

SUBSCRIBE NOW. TERMS.—\$2.00 per annum in advance. To clubs of ten or more \$1.50 per annum.

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Largest Threshing Machine Works IN THE WORLD.



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APRON AND ECLIPSE APRON SEPARATORS.

OF Apron Separators we make 20, 24, 26, 32, and 36 inch cylinders; of Eclipse, 32 and 36 inch cylinders. Thresh Grain, Grass and Flax, Better than the Best.

Portable Threshing Engines.

Safe, strong, simple, will do MORE work with LESS fuel than any other engine in the land.



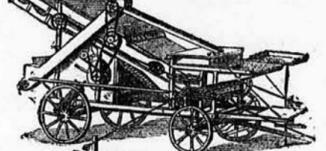
Eight, 10, and 12 Horse 4-wheel Woodbury Power. Four, 6, 8, 10, and 12 Horse Pitts Mounted and Down Powers. Eight and 10 horse two-wheel Woodbury Powers. Two, 3, 4, 6 and 10 Horse Oliver Powers. One and 2 horse Tread Powers. For full particulars see our agents, or send for a pamphlet.

\$25 A DAY

We warrant a man \$25 a day using our WELL AUGER AND DRILLS in good territory. Descriptive book sent free. Add. Jilz Auger Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Established 1842.

THE CELEBRATED 'MASSILLON'



Threshing Machines, Portable Engines, Horse Powers, &c.

MANUFACTURED BY RUSSELL & CO., MASSILLON, OHIO. Illustrated Pamphlet sent free.

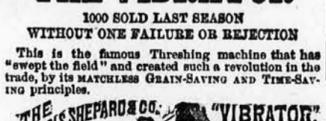


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FARMERS AND THRESHERMEN who want to buy or employ the best Thresher in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most grain, should write to the ARLMAN & TAYLOR Co., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 36-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

"THE VIBRATOR"

1000 SOLD LAST SEASON WITHOUT ONE FAILURE OR REJECTION. This is the famous Threshing machine that has "swept the field" and created such a revolution in the trade, by its MATCHLESS GRAIN-SAVING AND TIME-SAVING principle.



THE ENORMOUS WASTAGE OF GRAIN, &c. inevitable with other styles of Threshers, can be SAVED by this Improved Machine, sufficient, on every job, to more than pay all expenses of threshing.

FLAX, TIMOTHY, MILLET, HUNGARIAN and like seeds are threshed, separated, cleaned and saved as easily and perfectly as Wheat, Oats, Rye or Barley.

AN EXTRA PRICE is usually paid for grain and seeds cleaned by this machine, for extra cleanliness.

IN THE WET GRAIN OF 1875, these were substantially the ONLY MACHINES that could run with profit or economy, doing fast, thorough and perfect work, when others utterly failed.

ALL GRAIN, TIME and MONEY wasting complications, such as "Endless Aprons," "Raddles," "Boosters," "Pickers," &c., are entirely dispensed with; less than one-half the usual Gears, Belts, Boxes, and Journals; easier managed; more durable; light running; no costly repairs; no dust; no "litterings" to clean up; not troubled by adverse winds, rain or storms.

FARMERS and GRAIN RAISERS who are posted the large saving made by it will not employ inferior and wasteful machines, but will insist on this proved Thresher doing their work.

FOUR SIZES made for 6, 8, 10 and 12 Horse Powers. Also a specialty of SEPARATORS, designed and made EXPRESSLY FOR STEAM POWER.

TWO STYLES OF HORSE POWERS, viz. our improved "Triple Gear," and our "Spur Speed" (Woodbury Style), both "Mounted" on four wheels.

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BRIDLES, HALTERS, WHIPS, etc. This establishment is one of the oldest in the State. Good work for reasonable prices. Prices sent by mail to persons living at a distance.

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I can fill orders now for a few choice pigs of the best style and quality, at such prices as all can afford. Characteristics—Short heads and legs, broad backs, and heavy weights with early maturity. None but the best sent out. Order early.

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We invite the attention of parties who desire to purchase, to the advantages of our agency for the purchase of

Land or Improved Farms in all Parts of Kansas.

To parties in the Eastern States who design coming to Kansas, we offer the advantages of full information about Wild Land, or Improved Farms, as also about Government and Railroad Lands.

Address: DOWN & MERRILL, Topeka, Kansas.

"The Best Thing in the West."

Atehison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad

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3,000,000 ACRES

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HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

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On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT 20 Per cent. DATE OF PURCHASE.

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There is no sore it will not heal, no Lameness it will not cure, no Ache, no Pain, that affects the human body, or the body of a horse or other domestic animal, that does not yield to its magic touch. A Bottle costing 25c., 50c. or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

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TWO BONS and Two Grandsons of Ryday's Hambletonian, will stand at Prairie Dell Farm, Shawnee County, Kansas, the season of 1876. Very highly bred and promising Trotting Stock, continually for sale. For pedigree, terms, etc., address

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a machine that at once pares an Apple-slices off and separates. Warranted satisfactory. Price, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Sold by Dealers.

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Advance and Peerless Cultivators, Climax Corn Planter, Hoosier Corn Drill, Woolridge Field Roller, Thomas' Smoothing Harrow, And other First-class Farm Machinery. ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

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We sell our Goods on their merits and warrant them equal, in every respect, to any in the market.

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SKINNER'S IMPROVED PLOWS, FISH BROS. WAGONS, VANDIVER AND QUINCY CORN PLANTERS, ADAMS AND FRENCH HARVESTERS, OHIO SULKY RAKE.

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Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds, Oatse Seed, and all kinds of Tree Seeds, Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Potatoes, etc., Sweet Potatoes Top Onions, Potato, Cabbage and Tomato Plants. Garden City, Chicago and Moline Plows and Cultivators. Champion and Excelsior Reapers and Mowers. Sweepstakes and Massion Threshers. A full line of Repairs of above Machines on hand from Factories. Kansas Wagons, Buckeye Grain Drills, Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Shovel Plows, Field Rollers, Fan Mills. A complete and full assortment of every description of Farming Tools, and everything kept in a first-class Agricultural House. Prices lower than any House west of St. Louis. Do not fail to call and examine Stock, or send for Price List, before purchasing elsewhere. WANTED—Flax and Hemp Seed and Castor Beans. Branch House at Holton, Kansas.

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1876 Ninth Annual Statement 1876.

THE MISSOURI VALLEY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

For the year ending Dec. 31st, 1875, as made to the Insurance Department of Kansas. CAPITAL, \$100,000.

Table with columns for ASSETS and LIABILITIES. Assets include Mortgages, Government Bonds, Loans, Real Estate, Cash, Bills Receivable, and Agents Balances. Liabilities include Reserve on Policies, Policy Claims, and Total Liabilities. Total Assets: \$651,159 17. Total Liabilities: \$324,319 00.

BROWN'S HOG AND PIG RINGER AND RINGS. The only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose.—The Ringer is improved so as to insert one or two Rings. It is also made with a CENTER GROOVE for the purpose of inserting small rings in a Pig's nose, and overcomes a serious defect in all triangular rings which close with the joints in the flesh. Use the Champion Hog Holder. Try the Triple Groove Ringer with a center groove for Pigs. Hog Ringer, 75c.; Hog Rings, per 100, 50c.; Pig Rings, per 100, 50c.; Holder, 75c. CHAMBERS & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Illinois.